



**FOREIGN
BROADCAST
INFORMATION
SERVICE**

Daily Report

East Asia

**FBIS-EAS-89-109
Thursday
8 June 1989**

Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-89-109

CONTENTS

8 June 1989

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

Prime Minister Uno Comments on PRC Situation	1
Expresses Regret Over Events [KYODO]	1
Reaffirms Caution in Dealings [KYODO]	1
Rules Out Sanctions [KYODO]	2
'Top' Diplomat Sees New Approach to China [KYODO]	3
Foreign Minister Orders Beijing Staff Out [KYODO]	3
Emergency Flights Dispatched [KYODO]	4
Bullet-Proof Vests Sent [KYODO]	4
Citizens Return From Chaos in Beijing [KYODO]	4
Opposition Critical of Bloodshed in China [KYODO]	5
JSP Files Protest at PRC Embassy [KYODO]	5
Businessman Criticizes Japanese Reaction to PRC [KYODO]	5
Bankers Association Head on Concern Over PRC [KYODO]	5
Labor Union Missions Cancel Visits to PRC [KYODO]	6
PRC Government Bonds Put on 'Credit Watch' [KYODO]	6
Brokers Suspend Trading [KYODO]	6
Defense Minister on U.S. Visit, China Events [KYODO]	7
Matsunaga on Market-Opening Measures With U.S. [KYODO]	7
Uno Pledges Greater Global Environment Role [KYODO]	11
KYODO Reports LDP Executive Namelist	11
LDP Official Fails To Report Political Income [KYODO]	12
Keidanren Leader Urges Curb on Political Funds [KYODO]	12
Conservative Wins Niigata Governorship [KYODO]	13
Fukushima Nuclear Reactor Reports Leak [KYODO]	13

North Korea

Withdrawal of U.S. 'Aggression Forces' Demanded [KCNA]	13
Alleged U.S. Military Buildup in South Decried [KCNA]	14
Reporters Discuss U.S. Army Relocation [Pyongyang Radio]	14
South Prime Minister's Speech Criticized [KCNA]	17
Kim Il-song Lunches With Cambodia's Sihanouk [KCNA]	17
Kim Il-song Sends Message to GDR's Honecker [KCNA]	17
Honecker Greeted Kim Il-song [KCNA]	18
Yi Chong-ok Views Relations [KCNA]	18
Editorials Comment on Anniversary [KCNA]	18
GDR Socialist Unity Party Delegation Visits [KCNA]	19
GDR Chemical Industry Minister Visits [KCNA]	19
Delegations Leave for Cuba, USSR, GDR [KCNA]	19
O Chin-u, Delegation Return From GDR [KCNA]	19
Bulgaria's Zhikov Sends Gift to Kim Chong-il [KCNA]	19
South Priest Presides Over Mass in Pyongyang [KCNA]	19
Interview Given by Alleged Defector to North [KCNA]	20
Seoul Students Prepare for Youth Festival [KCNA]	20
Organizations Meet on Talks With South [KCNA]	21
Send Open Message to South [KCNA]	21
No Tae-u Talk About Dialogue Called 'Lie' [KCNA]	22

Alleged Murder by South's Police Condemned [KCNA]	22
Central Symposium Held on Kim Chong-il Work [KCNA]	23
Choe Kwang Attends Highway Ground-Breaking [KCNA]	23
Frame Assembling of Yugyong Hotel Completed [KCNA]	24
Daily Encourages Production, Economization [Pyongyang Radio]	24
Daily Comments on Winning 'Red Flag' Honor [Pyongyang Radio]	25

South Korea

No To Chair Ministers Meeting on China [YONHAP]	27
Task Force Formed To Protect Citizens in China [THE KOREA TIMES 8 Jun]	27
Shipping Line to China Still Plans To Open [YONHAP]	27
Goods To Be Shown in Moscow, Beijing [YONHAP]	28
Kim Tae-chung Softens Criticism of No Tae-u [YONHAP]	28
U.S. Telecommunication Talks Proposal Rejected [THE KOREA TIMES 8 Jun]	28
Firms Accused of Intellectual Rights Violations [YONHAP]	28
North Proposal Said 'Unworthy of Attention' [YONHAP]	29
Prosecutor Urges Action Against Students [YONHAP]	29
* Economic Reform Affects Foreign Trade [PUKHAN Mar]	30
Sakhalin Resident's Repatriation Said Possible [YONHAP]	33
* PPD, RDP Expected To 'Resume Dialogue' [CHUGAN CHOSON 23 Apr]	34
Relations Between DJP, PPD Said 'Chilly' [THE KOREA HERALD 8 Jun]	37
Prospects for Kwangju Issue Resolution Viewed [THE KOREA TIMES 6 Jun]	38
Kim Tae-chung Remarks Termed 'Irresponsible' [THE KOREA HERALD 7 Jun]	39
No, Opposition Meeting Postponement Possible [YONHAP]	39
DJP Takes Negative Stance [THE KOREA TIMES 8 Jun]	40
No Reportedly Met With Choe Kyu-ha in May [THE KOREA TIMES 8 Jun]	40
Chon Said Willing To Testify in Open Session [YONHAP]	41
Testimony Postponed [YONHAP]	41
Villagers Demand Chons Leave Paektam-sa Temple [THE KOREA TIMES 8 Jun]	42
Teachers' Union Sets Up Nationwide Branches [THE KOREA TIMES 8 Jun]	42
Teacher Remains in Custody [THE KOREA TIMES 8 Jun]	42
Daewoo Decides To Close Debt-Ridden Shipyard [YONHAP]	43
Chairman Speaks at Conference [YONHAP]	43

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Burma

Parties Allowed To Air Foreign Policies [Rangoon Radio]	44
Commission Deregisters DPRPO as Party [Rangoon Radio]	44
Jets Attack KNU Manerplaw Headquarters [BANGKOK POST 8 Jun]	45
Thai Black Marketeers Flee Karen Market [BANGKOK POST 6 Jun]	45

Cambodia

Daily Demands End to U.S. Aid for Resistance [Phnom Penh Radio]	45
Heng Samrin Praises Developments Since 1979 [Phnom Penh Radio]	46
Ney Pena Leads Delegation to Pursat Province [Phnom Penh Radio]	47
Addresses Provincial Meeting [Phnom Penh Radio]	47
SPK Reports Number of Returnees During May	47
413 Enemy Forces Killed in Battambang Province [Phnom Penh Radio]	48
Son Sann Gives Views on Cambodian Solution [Radio VOK]	48
SRV Troops, Tanks Said Present in Kompong Cham [Radio VONADK]	49
Claim of More Troops Being Brought In [Radio VONADK]	50

Indonesia

Malaysian Foreign Minister Arrives in Jakarta [Jakarta Radio]	50
Meets With Suharto [Jakarta Radio]	50
Afghan Deputy Foreign Minister Calls on Alatas [ANTARA]	50

Mokhtar on 'Sincerity' of Soviet Policy [ANTARA]	50
8 East Timor Districts Designated for Tourism [KOMPAS 1 Jun]	51

Laos

Editorial Advocates Foreign Investment [Vientiane Radio]	51
Development Company Builds Irrigation Dam, Canal [Vientiane Radio]	52
Sets Up More Trade Unions [Vientiane Radio]	52
Agriculture Official on Monsoon Rice Crop Plans [KPL]	53

Philippines

Aquino Welcomes Jury's Acquittal of Psinakis [Manila Radio]	53
Senate Approves Creation of Joint Bases Council [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 7 Jun]	53
Editorial Urges Master Plan for U.S. Bases [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 8 Jun]	53
Aquino Says Ties With China Remain Unchanged [Quezon City Radio]	54
Aircraft To Evacuate Filipinos Flies to Beijing [Manila Radio]	54
Government Issues Report on Communist Insurgency	55
Part 1 [WE FORUM 19-21 May]	55
Part 2 [WE FORUM 22-23 May]	58
Detained Rebel Head Admits Human Rights Violations [Manila Radio]	61

Thailand

Preparations To Evacuate Beijing Embassy Staff [THE NATION 8 Jun]	61
Paper Charges Thai Government 'Opportunistic' [THE NATION 7 Jun]	62
Editorial Condemns Chinese Government's Actions [NAEO NA 7 Jun]	62
Paper Receives 'Stern Warning' From Police [BANGKOK POST 7 Jun]	63

Vietnam

Japanese Claims U.S. POW's Being Held [KYODO]	63
U.S. Aid to Cambodian Resistance Criticized [Hanoi International]	63
U.S.-Made Bomb Found, Detonated in Ha Bac [Hanoi Radio]	64
Foreign Ministry 'Regrets' Bloodshed in Beijing [VNA]	64
Envoy Gives Assurances on Troop Withdrawal [BANGKOK POST 8 Jun]	64
Trade With CEMA, Soviet Union Expanded [VNA]	65
Hanoi Delegation Visits Moscow, Budapest, Berlin [VNA]	65
Soviet Journal Delegation Attends Seminar [VNA]	65
Dao Duy Tung Receives Visitors [VNA]	66
Official Holds Cooperation Talks in France [VNA]	66
Ho Chi Minh City School Receives French Aid [VNA]	66
Army Reviews Rear Services Achievements [Hanoi Radio]	67
Pham The Duyet Visits Hanoi University [Hanoi Radio]	67
New Trade, Industrial Taxes Policy Explained [Hanoi Radio]	68
Policy on Environmental Protection Explained [VNA]	68
Article Looks at Problems of Exporting Rice [Hanoi Radio]	68
Party Journal Cautions on Literary Renovation [TAP CHI CONG SAN Apr]	69
Decision on Citizens Community Service Issued [Hanoi Radio]	74
Decision on Prices, Sale of Fertilizer Issued [VNA]	74

Japan

Prime Minister Uno Comments on PRC Situation

Expresses Regret Over Events

OW0706151989 Tokyo KYODO in English 1249 GMT
7 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 7 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Sosuke Uno, stepping up the tone of his comments against the bloodshed in China, on Wednesday expressed regret over use of force in China to crack down on the pro-democracy movement.

Uno, however, stopped short of committing himself to supporting any Japanese punitive action and called only for an early end to the turmoil engulfing China.

Uno, speaking at a plenary session of the House of Representatives, described the bloodshed in China as a "matter of grave significance."

"Leveling guns at the people is serious," he said.

Following the crackdown in Beijing begun early Sunday, Uno said Monday that he was seriously concerned by the many deaths. On Tuesday, Uno said he was worried that China may become isolated in the international community.

Uno, responding to Japan Socialist Party Chairwoman Takako Doi who called for a clear expression of Japan's support for human rights in China, noted that Japan's relationship with China is much different from that between China and the United States.

U.S. President George Bush on Monday announced a package of punitive actions which included a halt to arms exports to China and to exchanges of military officials between the two countries.

Uno said Japan waged war on China before and during World War II and dealt much pain to it in the past. Reckless remarks by Japanese politicians under present circumstances could cause Chinese to think of that unhappy past, he said.

The prime minister said major confusion now exists in relations within and between the government, students and troops in China.

At this chaotic time, Uno said, Japan should refrain from expressing judgment as to right or wrong.

However, it is a matter of grave concern and of regret to see troops level guns at the people, Uno said.

Japan hopes China will recover calmness as early as possible, he said.

The prime minister pointed to the need for the government of Japan to respond carefully and that Japan must dispatch rescue flights to China to evacuate 8,300 Japanese residents there.

Uno repeated a similar view in response to Komeito Chairman Koshiro Ishida and Keijiro Murata, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party's Policy Affairs Research Council, both of whom took up the Chinese situation.

The prime minister said the government must protect Japanese residents in China and help them return home.

Reaffirms Caution in Dealings

OW0806051089 Tokyo KYODO in English 0405 GMT
8 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 8 KYODO—Prime Minister Sosuke Uno on Thursday reaffirmed Japan's cautious stand toward the bloodshed in China, saying the government must place priority on the safe evacuation of over 8,000 Japanese residents there.

Uno, speaking at a plenary session of the House of Councillors, said China is an important neighbor of Japan and there are still many Chinese whose parents or children were killed by Japanese troops during World War II.

Japan's relationship with China is different from that of the United States and Europe, he said.

The Japanese Government is planning to provide China with food in emergency assistance, besides medical supplies, he said.

Uno was replying to Tetsu Noda, a Japan Socialist Party member.

Prior to attending the Diet session, Uno told reporters that Japan will not take sanctions against China over its use of military force to crack down on the prodemocracy movement.

Meanwhile, Chief Cabinet Secretary Masajuro Shiokawa told a morning press conference that there are still about 1,000 Japanese remaining in Beijing.

All those who wish to return to Japan will be able to do so on Thursday as Japan Air Lines and All Nippon Airways will each send a special flight to Beijing, Shiokawa said.

On Wednesday, Uno expressed regret about the bloodshed in China, telling a plenary session of the House of Representatives that it is a "matter of grave significance." "Leveling guns at the people is serious," he said at that time.

Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka said China has suffered a major setback in regard to its international image.

Mitsuzuka, replying to Liberal Democratic Party questioner Bunbei Hara at the same session, said the Japanese Government is concerned about the possible adverse effects of the turmoil in China on Sino-Japanese relations, particularly in economic affairs.

Japan has a different political and social system and has restrained its attitude to the Chinese situation to the maximum, the foreign minister said.

Japan will continue exercising prudence, he added.

Rules Out Sanctions

OW0806124489 Tokyo KYODO in English 1135 GMT
8 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 8 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Sosuke Uno on Thursday ruled out sanctions against China, as a means of protesting the bloody suppression of pro-democracy demonstrators in Beijing.

The prime minister, speaking at a plenary session at the House of Representatives, said "to impose sanctions against China is very impolite to a neighboring country. (Japan) has conveyed (to China) that it is regrettable that a number of people have been killed and injured. I hope calm will be restored as soon as possible," he said.

Uno made the comment responding to interpellator Noboru Baba, a member of the opposition Japan Socialist Party [JSP], who urged the government to take resolute steps against China such as reviewing or freezing official development assistance to the country.

Japan is the largest aid donor to China.

Eiichi Nagasue, chairman of the opposition Democratic Socialist Party, also questioned Uno about what actions the government will take against the bloodshed in China.

Uno told legislators, "It is necessary (for Japan) to say what it should say. But (it) should refrain from being too outspoken and expressing feelings too candidly."

Mitsuhiro Kaneko, chief of the Japan Communist Party's Secretariat, demanded that Japan call on the Chinese Government to stop the bloodshed immediately.

Kaneko said, "If (the Japanese Government) fails to make a just argument because it feels guilty about its war aggression against China, it will be a double error."

At a plenary session of the House of Councilors earlier in the day, Uno, in pointing out that Japan attacked China during World War II, said, "(The government) is responding cautiously with a view that (its relations with China) are different in nature from those of the United States and Europe."

The prime minister said the cautious stand is necessary to secure the safe evacuation of over 8,000 resident Japanese there.

The bilateral relations will be affected as a result of the evacuation of Japanese residents from the country, he said.

The Japanese Government is planning to provide China with emergency food assistance, in addition to medical supplies, Uno said.

Uno made his remarks in response to Tetsu Noda, a member of the JSP, and Bunbei Hara, a member of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

Meanwhile, Chief Cabinet Secretary Masajuro Shiokawa said at an evening news conference that the Chinese military is apparently intensifying its movements in Beijing and appears to be transferring large amounts of supplies into the capital.

He predicted that maintenance of public security in the capital by the military may be prolonged considerably.

Shiokawa said that the turmoil further south in Shanghai seems to have subsided, and citizens are reportedly not joining students in sporadic demonstrations.

Joint ventures between China and Japan continue to operate, but they cannot ship products out because of a loading suspension at ports, he added.

A top Foreign Ministry official said that while the unrest in Beijing has calmed down, the situation is still fluid.

The official said the People's Liberation Army (PLA) should be defending the lives and property of the Chinese people, as its name implies.

Instead, they have failed to restrain the tremendous force in their possession and employed it against defenseless citizens, he said.

The official, who declined to be named, said that regardless of what political system a country chooses, it is obligated by modern international standards of morality to defend basic human rights within that framework.

The top official pointed to newspaper reports that China may be on the verge of anarchy due to an apparent absence of government, but he did not say whether the Japanese Government supports that view.

The official said senior leader Deng Xiaoping has not appeared in public since the military crackdown began, giving rise to various theories about who has gained the upper hand.

Foreign Ministry officials on Wednesday acknowledged criticism that they have been slow to grasp the situation in China, but said they are making do with what resources they have at their disposal.

They said their attempts have been complicated by unconfirmed reports emanating from Hong Kong, such as one saying that Li was shot in an assassination bid and that Deng has died of illness.

While such stories could be based on fact, they also could have been planted by those attempting to reap a profit on the volatile Hong Kong stock market or by anti-communists wishing to further their aims, they said.

'Top' Diplomat Sees New Approach to China

OW0706153389 Tokyo KYODO in English 1416 GMT
7 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 7 KYODO—Japan's criticism of the Chinese Government's inhumane quelling of the pro-democracy movement as "unacceptable" represents a break from its previous postwar China policy, a top Japanese Foreign Ministry official indicated Wednesday.

The official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said that generations of Japanese who did not have a role in World War II should not be inhibited by protracted war guilt from speaking out when the necessary opportunities present themselves.

In the boldest move taken by Japan since the weekend massacre in Tiananmen Square, Japan summoned Chinese Ambassador Yang Zhenya to the Foreign Ministry on Wednesday and delivered a firm protest.

Vice Foreign Minister Ryohei Murata, the ministry's top bureaucrat, was quoted as telling Yang, "Japan has been adhering to a stance of maximum restraint (in regard to commenting on China's internal affairs)."

"But the Chinese Government's actions are unacceptable from a humanitarian standpoint," Murata said.

The anonymous top official said that Japanese who did not participate in the war in China should be able to think differently in regard to protracted "regret" over Japan's wartime actions.

The official said that Japan, as a true friend of China, should speak out more directly on events concerning the two countries in the future.

China has long had a free reign in criticizing Japanese policy, but Japan has adopted an extremely subdued approach to Beijing since relations were re-established in 1972.

Recent Japanese Government statements of "deep regret" on the current turmoil in China have been buffered by rhetoric on Japan's high regard for its neighbor and assurances that Japan "does not mean to intervene in China's internal affairs."

Some Japanese observers claim it is an open secret among diplomats, academicians and the media that China regularly exploits Japan's "war guilt" for its own advantage.

Meanwhile, China watches closely for militaristic trends in Japan and what it sees as repeated attempts at historical revisionism which gloss over past Japanese aggression against China.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Taizo Watanabe said Tuesday that critics of Japan's hitherto mild reaction to the events in China should consider the "special relationship" between the two countries, "in which we have had many ups and downs in our history."

"Therefore, we are very careful about choosing proper words in describing our position towards that country and what is happening in China," he said.

Foreign Minister Orders Beijing Staff Out

OW0806051689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0443 GMT
8 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 8 KYODO—Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka has ordered the Japanese Embassy in Beijing to evacuate families of embassy staff from the Chinese capital, ministry officials said Thursday.

The minister gave the instruction by telephone to Ambassador Toshiji Nakajima on Wednesday afternoon, they said.

The ministry earlier advised Japanese nationals to leave Beijing.

Wednesday's instruction followed reports that soldiers fired into a diplomatic compound apartment in Beijing and temporarily blockaded the compound earlier in the day.

On Thursday morning, 2 tons of emergency food contained in 210 boxes was airlifted to Japanese nationals in Beijing on a regular All Nippon Airways flight.

The emergency food, including rice, canned food, and mineral water, was sent as the pilot's "personal luggage" to ensure the passage through the airport customs check, the officials said. The food is to be delivered to the Japanese Embassy.

The foreign minister said the emergency food supplies will help sustain the 1,000 Japanese in Beijing for about 3 days amid the reported food shortage in the Chinese capital.

Emergency Flights Dispatched

*OW0706093589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0917 GMT
7 Jun 89*

[Text] Tokyo, June 7 KYODO—The Foreign Ministry announced Wednesday the dispatch of four special Beijing-Tokyo flights on Wednesday and Thursday to evacuate Japanese nationals remaining in the strife-torn country.

About 1,000 Japanese, primarily dependents and tourists, have already returned from China where violent clashes between government forces and citizens have flared in urban centers across the country.

Japan Air Lines [JAL] and All Nippon Airways [ANA] are to fly one special flight each out of Beijing on both Wednesday and Thursday in addition to their regularly scheduled flights.

Both airlines had scheduled jumbo carrier flights with a combined seating capacity of 976 persons for Wednesday. The additional Wednesday flights will accommodate 593 passengers.

All regularly scheduled flights to Tokyo from the beleaguered city are full, JAL and ANA officials said. A further JAL DC-10 will fly Wednesday if permission is received from the Chinese Government.

The ministry estimates some 2,000 Japanese remain in the Beijing area and expects about 1,000 to return on emergency and regular commercial flights Wednesday.

Further flights will be considered after Thursday if necessary, according to Chief Cabinet Secretary Masajuro Shiokawa.

Bullet-Proof Vests Sent

*OW0706161289 Tokyo KYODO in English 1319 GMT
7 Jun 89*

[Text] Beijing, June 7 KYODO—The Foreign Ministry decided Wednesday it will send food and other necessities in emergency aid for Japanese residents remaining in Beijing.

The ministry said it will send rice, instant noodles and canned foods sufficient to provide 10,000 meals, and other goods necessary to survive in the strife-torn city, including candles and bullet-proof vests.

The emergency goods will be carried aboard an All Nippon Airways flight leaving Japan on Thursday morning, the ministry said.

Japanese nationals in the Beijing area, originally numbering about 3,100, will be reduced to about 1,000 by Thursday after extensive evacuation from the capital, according to the Foreign Ministry.

The ministry said the goods will be stocked at the Japanese Embassy in Beijing, and will be used if Japanese nationals have to take refuge in the embassy and food supplies in the city run out.

It said the supplies could feed the 1,000 people for three days.

The ministry said it is also preparing to send medicines for injured Chinese if requested by the Chinese Government or other Chinese agencies.

Citizens Return From Chaos in Beijing

*OW0706233889 Tokyo KYODO in English 2304 GMT
7 Jun 89*

[Text] Tokyo, June 8 KYODO—A total of 1,501 Japanese hurriedly returned home from Beijing on 4 emergency flights late Wednesday night through early Thursday morning to escape the continuing turmoil in China.

The number of passengers surpassed the capacity of seats on all the flights. Japan Air Lines planes picked up passengers in Shanghai on its way from Beijing to Tokyo.

A Tokyo businessman said he witnessed soldiers firing their guns blindly while he was heading from the center of Beijing to the airport by taxi.

A Japanese student said her bus to the airport was fired on with machine guns.

Another student said he saw the body of a woman, who apparently was killed in the military crackdown on Sunday, lying on a Beijing street on Wednesday, and repeatedly being run over by passing vehicles.

The returnees included freelance photographer Yukio Nagashima, 38, who was shot on the thigh while taking pictures at Tiananmen Square.

Also among the passengers were woodblock artist Masuo Ikeda and his wife Yoko Sato, a pianist.

Their evacuation followed the Japanese Foreign Ministry's advice to Japanese nationals to leave Beijing as soon as possible.

Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka also instructed the Japanese Embassy in Beijing on Wednesday afternoon to evacuate the families of the embassy staff.

Opposition Critical of Bloodshed in China

OW0706120989 Tokyo KYODO in English 1056 GMT
7 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 7 KYODO—Japan's opposition parties are as a whole critical about China's use of force to suppress pro-democracy movements but are not calling for punitive Japanese action.

Japan Socialist Party Chairwoman Takako Doi, in a speech at the Diet on Wednesday, said she is worried about peace, human rights and good neighborly relations between Japan and the rest of Asia.

Doi, deploring the bloody crackdown in China, said thousands of people had been killed or wounded there and urged the Government of Japan as a neighbor and a friend to take a firm stand. She did not elaborate.

The head of Japan's largest opposition party said her party cannot pardon China's military suppression and slaughter of innocent people.

The leader of the No. 2 opposition party Komeito, Koshiro Ishida, said Japanese cannot help but feel pain at reports in newspapers or on TV about the massive bloodshed at Tiananmen Square.

Ishida, who also spoke at the lower house plenary session, took up the Chinese situation at the outset of his speech and said the bloodshed cannot be justified.

Ishida urged the government to take "proper action" to avoid a further deterioration of the situation in China. But he also did not elaborate.

Democratic Socialist Party Chairman Eiichi Nagasue told a party meeting on Wednesday that human rights must be protected.

Japan Communist Party leader Kenji Miyamoto, who spoke at a general meeting of the party's Central Committee the same day, strongly criticized China for using military force and called it an "outrage on democracy."

JSP Files Protest at PRC Embassy

OW0806071089 Tokyo KYODO in English 0622 GMT
8 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 8 KYODO—The Japan Socialist Party (JSP) on Thursday protested China's use of military force against civilian demonstrators.

Issuei Inoue, a JSP member in the House of Representatives and head of the JSP International Bureau, filed the protest with Tang Jiaxuan, minister at the Chinese Embassy, party officials said.

Inoue told Tang that the JSP fears that it will take a long time to restore confidence in friendly ties between Japan and China because of the bloodshed in Beijing's Tiananmen Square and other parts of the capital.

Tang promised to deliver the JSP's protest to his government.

Tang denied earlier reports that senior Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping had died or that Premier Li Peng was shot and wounded, party officials said.

Businessman Criticizes Japanese Reaction to PRC

OW0606181189 Tokyo KYODO in English 1132 GMT
6 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 6 KYODO—Takashi Ishihara, chairman of the Japan Association of Corporate Executives (Keizai Doyukai), criticized the Japanese Government for taking lukewarm steps against the bloody crackdown on student protesters in Beijing.

Ishihara said that the incident was a "threat against humanity" and that the Japanese reaction was a far cry from that of the international community which responded with stronger voices of criticism or punitive actions.

Japanese Prime Minister Sosuke Uno on Monday stopped at saying that he was "seriously concerned" about the large number of deaths resulting from the Chinese Government's suppression of the student movement in Beijing's Tiananmen Square.

In contrast, U.S. President George Bush announced a halt in arms sales to China, while U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar called for Chinese authorities to exercise maximum restraint.

Singaporean Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew said that he was saddened by the turn of events in China and that he had expected the Chinese Government to apply the doctrine of minimum force when an army is used to quell disorder.

As Japan has strong economic ties with China and is the largest donor of official developmental assistance, other countries are concerned that the Japanese response toward China was too mild, observers said.

Bankers Association Head on Concern Over PRC

OW0606194089 Tokyo KYODO in English 0905 GMT
6 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 6 KYODO—Kuniji Miyazaki, president of the Federation of Bankers' Associations of Japan, said Tuesday that China's current political upheaval, if continued, will force Japanese commercial banks to think twice about extending loans to companies that are seeking to invest in China.

Miyazaki, concurrently president of Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd., said in a press conference that mobilization of the military to crack down on the unrest has engendered strong concern over the country's political outlook.

Under such circumstances, Japanese banks will naturally have to be more cautious in extending loans for investments in China, he said.

But banks have, at this moment, no intention of cutting their loans to China, he added.

Asked about the 25 million dollar joint loan by six Japanese banks and the Asian Development Bank [ADB] to steel plant in China's Shandong Province, he said, "We are waiting for word from the ADB."

Miyazaki also said he expected the recent economic reform momentum in China to continue even if the current top policy makers are replaced.

Labor Union Missions Cancel Visits to PRC

OW0806081089 Tokyo KYODO in English 0141 GMT
8 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 8 KYODO—Japanese labor organizations have suspended or postponed plans to send delegations to China as the political crisis there continues to worsen.

Japanese labor circles had planned exchanges with their Chinese counterparts before their regular conventions this summer.

The General Federation of Private Railway Workers' Unions of Japan is delaying its first dispatch of a 100-member friendship mission to China because of the continuing turmoil surrounding Beijing.

The All Japan Federation of Municipal Traffic Workers' Unions and a union of prefectural government workers from Ishikawa prefecture in central-northern Japan have canceled planned delegations of 20 to 30 members.

The Japanese Federation of Iron and Steel Workers' Unions which has sent large-scale missions to China once every 2 years, said it is also reviewing plans to send a 300-member delegation next year.

In a separate action, the Japanese private sector trade union confederation soon plans to issue a statement urging the Chinese Government to reach a peaceful solution to the current political and social confusion.

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) has appealed in a similar statement to the Chinese Government to open dialogue on a peaceful solution to the current turmoil.

PRC Government Bonds Put on 'Credit Watch'

OW0806024189 Tokyo KYODO in English 1223 GMT
7 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 7 KYODO—The Japan Bond Research Institute said Wednesday it has begun a "credit watch" on the ratings of 14 bonds issued by five Chinese governmental financial agencies, in the light of the protracted unrest in that nation.

"Although the situation is still fluid, extended internal instability could affect the overall management of the issuing entities, even beyond the question of principal repayment," the rating agency said.

The five borrowers were the Bank of China, China International Trust and Investment Corp., Fujian Investment and Enterprise Corp., Shanghai Investment and Trust Corp. and Guangdong International Trust and Investment Corp. The rating of the 14 affected issues ranges from "double A" to "double A plus."

Nippon Investors Service Inc., a major Japanese credit agency, also said the same day it has withheld two issues of Tianjin International Trust and Investment Corp. from "double A" ranking.

Brokers Suspend Trading

OW0806113689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0845 GMT
8 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 8 KYODO—Japanese brokerages have suspended trading in 16 yen-denominated foreign bonds, or "Samurai Bonds," issued by six Chinese governmental financial institutions and postponed the underwriting of one new issue indefinitely, in reaction to the protracted unrest in China, brokers said Thursday.

They said major Japanese brokerages have suspended pricing of bond issues related to China this week for fear of a possible selling spree.

Moreover, two major Japanese credit agencies have started a "credit watch" on the ratings of the 16 bonds issued by the six institutions.

The outlook for their distribution and floating is bleak, given China's political instability, they said.

The six borrowers of such bonds are the Bank of China, China International Trust and Investment Corp., Fujian Investment and Enterprise Corp., Shanghai Investment and Trust Corp., Guangdong International Trust and Investment Corp. and Tianjin International Trust and Investment Corp.

Since martial law was proclaimed in Beijing on May 20, prices of China-related stocks have been plunging. When martial law troops swung into action this week, brokerages stopped offering bid prices, with investors unable to sell being [as received] saddled with their losses.

It was in November 1984 that the Bank of China became the first Chinese financial institution to issue Samurai Bonds, with the coupon rate at over 5 percent, higher than that of domestic bonds.

With non-taxable interest at source, they have been very popular with Japanese investors during the past few years of political stability there. But what worries the investors most is whether interest due on their issues will be paid on times.

The interest payment on the first bond issue of Tianjin International Trust and Investment Corp. is due on June 19 and the second bond issue of Fujian Investment Trust and Enterprise Corp. on June 26.

A major Japanese brokerage dealer said that there is a possibility that unless the issuers remit the money, the banks that underwrote the issues may have to pay the interest in lieu.

On the issue market, it has become almost certain that Guangdong International Trust and Investment Corp. will postpone indefinitely the floating of 15 billion yen worth of issues scheduled within June, he said.

Two other Chinese financial institutions are expected to follow suit if political instability continues, he added.

Defense Minister on U.S. Visit, China Events

OW0606154589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0950 GMT
6 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 6 KYODO—New Defense Agency Director Gen. Yamasaki said on Tuesday he hopes to visit the United States soon to help promote cooperative security relations between the two countries.

Yamasaki, in a joint press interview, pointedly recalled the recent dispute over joint development of Japan's next-generation FSX support fighter, calling it a worrisome sign.

He noted the need for him to meet and discuss such matters with U.S. Defense Secretary Richard Cheney and congressional leaders as early as possible.

Yamasaki, 52, succeeded Kichiro Tazawa as state minister for defense in the new cabinet of Prime Minister Sosuke Uno last Friday.

Tazawa was scheduled to go to Washington between late last April and early May but canceled the trip because of the FSX dispute.

Japan and the United States agreed last November to jointly develop the FSX based on the General Dynamics F-16.

The two countries renegotiated the matter after some U.S. Government and congressional leaders objected to the original agreement fearing the outflow of aircraft technology to Japan.

Japan and the U.S. reached final accord on April 28 after Japan guaranteed a U.S. work share of approximately 40 percent in the production phase.

Yamasaki said the government will promote studies of a proposal that Maritime Self-Defense Force [MSDF] destroyers guard and escort nuclear fuel ship carrying reprocessed nuclear fuel from Europe to Japan.

The government has reached a decision to send Maritime Safety Agency patrol boats to escort the fuel carrier.

Some Liberal Democratic Party Diet members have called for the MSDF to do so.

Asked about the bloody crackdown on pro-democracy movements in China, Yamasaki declined comment except to say that it is China's internal matter.

The defense minister added he does not think the unrest in China will exert an influence on the military situation in the region neighboring China.

Matsunaga on Market-Opening Measures With U.S.

OW0706161689 Tokyo KYODO in English 1256 GMT
7 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 7 KYODO—Japanese Ambassador to the United States Nobuo Matsunaga said here Wednesday that Japan needs to increase imports and take market-opening measures to redress the balance of payments imbalance between Japan and the United States.

Matsunaga told reporters that the U.S. limited the scope of products covered under the "super 301" provision of the omnibus trade act.

Washington thinks that it should not damage ties with Japan, the ambassador said.

In late May, the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative pinpointed Japan as a country with trade barriers against supercomputers, satellites and forest products.

Matsunaga, who arrived here Tuesday on a three-day home leave for consultations with the government, met with Prime Minister Sosuke Uno and Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka earlier in the day.

Prime Minister Uno Gives Policy Speech

OW0506110689 Tokyo NHK General Television
Network in Japanese 0704 GMT 5 Jun 89

[Policy speech delivered by Prime Minister Sosuke Uno to a joint plenary session of both houses of the Diet on 5 June 1989 at the main chamber of the Lower House—live]

[Text] I have just been appointed the prime minister of the cabinet and entrusted with the responsibility of the politics of the nation. At this critical point in politics, I take it with great sobriety. I renew my resolution and promise to exert my best efforts in carrying out the heavy responsibility placed upon me faithfully and courageously.

World War II brought unforgettable tragedy to our people. Returning home after 4 years, I witnessed a motherland in ruins. But today, Honshu, Hokkaido, Shikoku, and Kyushu are connected by tunnels and railway bridges. The mainland is unified by shinkansen [bullet train lines] and a network of expressways. As for natural disasters, we are almost at a stage of overcoming them. The food shortage after the war has vanished and in the field of education, which is the basis of nation building, we have reached a standard that we can be proud of internationally. The people are content materially. They are now seeking spiritual contentment and cultural enrichment. Behind the peace and prosperity that our country enjoys today is the respect for individual free will and activity based on the ideal of free market economy under the democratic system chosen by post-war Japan as a whole. In foreign relations, these were made possible by our country's security brought about by the alliance with the United States and the stable international environment brought about by international cooperation.

The very basics of democracy lies in responding to the people's solemn trust by conducting national politics honestly and lucidly. However, recently, the people's faith in politics has been seriously impaired. The reason why I am full of determination to resolutely implement political reform lies in my unmistakable belief that there is a need to go back to the starting point of democracy and conduct politics in such a way that is acceptable to the people and that is easily understandable by the people. The restoration of the people's faith in politics is indispensable for the foundation of our country's peace and prosperity to remain unshaken and for us to rehabilitate and enhance our international reputation. Toward that end, not only should a political or moral settlement be implemented for the Recruit issue, which gave rise to a distrust in politics which is unprecedented in parliamentary history, but it is also important to take fundamental measures to ensure that such unfortunate incidents will never be repeated. Together with the maintenance of a high standard of political morality, the clarification of what is public and what is private in political funds and explicit accounting of such funds, the promotion of elections which do not cost a lot of money and which are policy-oriented, and changes in other matters pertaining to the very nature of politics have to be implemented. From

ancient times, politics has been inseparable from the tradition, culture, and national consciousness of people. For this reason, I believe there is also a need to transform and elevate the people's consciousness.

With regard to the orientation and ideal of political reform, the suggestions presented by the Council of Knowledgeable People on political reform formed by the former Takeshita cabinet and the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] Outline on Political Reform contain fundamental reform measures. I believe that the bold implementation of political reform in accordance with these ideals, no matter what sort of serious tests I might undergo, is indeed the only way to respond to the people's trust. I intend to implement political reform as the most important task of the cabinet with unshakable determination. Needless to say, these reforms cannot be achieved by the government alone. They can only be accomplished with the understanding and cooperation of all parties and factions in the Diet. I fervently hope that the various parties and factions, led by the LDP, would consider the overall situation and have exhaustive deliberations, so that results can be obtained gradually. On my part, I will exert all possible efforts to achieve those goals with all of you.

With that in mind, at the inauguration of the new cabinet, upon consultation with the cabinet members, we have agreed to publish assets at the time of assumption of office and at the point of resignation, practice restraint in stock and real estate transactions during term of office, and place securities possessions under trust, and have taken our first step in political reform as the cabinet. Furthermore, government employees, who are the public servants, will take to heart the people's criticisms then and now and strictly enforce discipline in order not to give rise to any suspicion from the people in the performance of their duties.

I believe that international relations have come to the greatest turning point in the postwar period. East-West relations centering on the United States and the Soviet Union, which have dominated postwar international relations in the past 40 or more years, are in the process of a great change. Sino-Soviet relations have been normalized after 30 years or so. Moreover, conflicts in Third World countries are rapidly heading toward settlements. Additionally, moves for democratization are very active in many countries. Thus, the world is groping toward a new era. In the background is the fact that freedom and democracy, the values upheld by the advanced democratic countries, including our country, have been accepted by more and more countries as a basic concept, and parallel to this is the irrepressible strong desire on the part of the people of the Eastern Camp countries and developing countries for democracy, demanding political freedom and a breakaway from their economic backwardness. Such moves demonstrate the legitimacy of the democratic system chosen by Japan.

On the part of our country, I believe that we should not only consider the basic values of freedom and democracy, the source of Japan's peace and prosperity today and the goal of many other countries, simply as something granted to us. We should actively carry on and uphold these values in working for our future prosperity.

Based on such basic values, Japan has reached a state in which it possesses the economic capability to make international contribution. I feel that herein lies the prototype of a Japan contributing to the world. This originated from the spirit of the provision in the Japanese Constitution that we believe that no nation should concentrate on its own affairs alone and ignore other nations. Today, as interdependence among the world's peoples strengthens, we must realize that the performance of our international duties is vital for the national interest of our country, which depends on international cooperation for its survival. In the sense that our country, which has become the second economic power in the free world, must continue to reform itself and fulfill greater responsibilities and perform more international duties, I believe that we have come to a great historical turning point. At this turning point, it is but natural that domestic politics and foreign relations become more intertwined.

Looking forward to the coming 21st Century, we must further promote our country's contribution to the international community. At the same time, in order to further uplift the people's welfare, the creation of a favorable international environment and sound domestic politics is indispensable. From the standpoint of the prosperity of the country based on individual freedom and democracy and the maintenance of the people's security, it is undeniable that our country's consistent basic foreign policy; that is, performing our international duties from our dual roles as an important member of the group of advanced democratic countries founded on relations with the United States and as a member of the Asia and Pacific region, has been correct. On my part, I will inherit and develop this foreign policy line.

On the question of security, while continuing with the Japan-U.S. security arrangements, we will persist in the policy of pure defense as stipulated in the Constitution, uphold the three nonnuclear principles and the supremacy of civilian authorities, and engage in a moderate buildup of defense capability.

Trade and economic issues relating to our country, topped by problems between Japan and the United States, are becoming more serious by the day. I believe that it would be inappropriate for our country, which has benefited most from the free trade system in the postwar world and which has come to possess great economic power today, to merely make selfish assertions. I believe that acting from a worldwide viewpoint is also in our national interest.

On Japan's part, it should not hesitate to redress what it needs to with regard to those domestic systems and practices that need to be redressed. Of course, such domestic reforms will undoubtedly be accompanied by pains. But, as history shows, all civilizations begin to lose vitality when they reach the stage where they take interest in only maintenance of the status quo, lapsing into self-complacency.

The vitality of postwar Japan was engendered by free economic activity based on individuals' creativity under the free trade system. Calling this to mind, it is necessary to further strive to correct imbalances with other countries and keep pursuing continued economic growth without inflation, which centers around domestic demands, and, at the same time, further carry out structural readjustments including deregulations and improve market accessibility. I think this is the path that Japan should take to enrich the nation's consumption life and, at the same time, contribute to the harmonious development of the world economy by becoming an import giant.

In my capacity as foreign minister I actively carried out the international cooperation plan advocated by former Prime Minister Takeshita. The plan centers around the three pillars of cooperation for peace to settle disputes in all parts of the world and prevent their recurrence, expansion of ODA [official development assistance] aimed at helping people of all countries break away from poverty, and strengthening of international cultural exchanges with a view to promoting mutual understanding among nations with different sense of value.

I intend to continue promoting this plan vigorously for the prosperity of Japan and to build an international community in which humanity is respected to the maximum. I am convinced that it is Japan's responsibility as the world's largest net creditor nation, a surplus country, and a free democracy to further develop this plan and take active initiatives for resolving the accumulated debt issue, the warming of earth, and other environmental problems of a global scale. [Applause]

Particularly a solution to the global environmental issue is a task which requires the pooling of mankind's wisdom and I plan to convene a conference on the preservation of global environment in Tokyo in September this year through the cooperation of the United Nations and all other countries.

Certainly, in proportion to the heightened international status of Japan, there generate expectations in and criticisms of Japan. I think that Japan should seek corrections with regard to mistaken criticisms and cope with those criticisms, which it should accept humbly, through action and practice.

I am paying attention to the great role played by mutual exchanges of cultures in helping other people understand Japan's true appearance and resolving misunderstandings lurking in unfounded criticisms. To bring about a more affluent, open international community by cultivating a generous heart toward heterogeneous cultures and through active exchanges of diverse cultures is a weighty responsibility for Japan to carry out.

If Japan continues its effort with confidence under the aforementioned philosophy, I am sure our country will unfailingly be given just evaluation and be able to secure an honorable position in the international community, which is set forth as an ideal under the Constitution. I intend to deal with foreign policy affairs in general in accordance with this basic idea.

At the forthcoming Paris summit in July I will strive to secure the solidarity of the advanced democracies from a global viewpoint in both the political and economic areas.

Tax system reform will help remedy the defect inherent in the conventional tax system and, at the same time, help stabilize the revenue structure necessary for the enrichment of national welfare on the basis of the future prospects of Japan, which are marked by the process of rapidly aging population and internationalization. I will make the best use of the purport of this tax reform, the first in 40 years since the [U.S. economist] Shoup recommendations, and continue striving to establish a wholesome foundation for finance.

It has been 2 months since the consumption tax system, which aroused much debate, was put into force. During this period, thanks to proper and cool-headed measures on the part of the consumers and businessmen, on the whole it is perceived to be smoothly in practice in general. [Jeers] However, since in the case of our country, the indirect taxation system, which imposes taxes on (?taxpayers) on the whole on a thin and broad basis, is unfamiliar, I think that no few people feel bewildered or apprehensive. While paying attention to the voice of the people, I intend to exert particular efforts from a wide field of vision to prevent price increases, grapple with measures to bring about smooth and appropriate tax information, and help the consumption tax system take root in the national livelihood. [applause]

Regarding a tax exemption system and other questions raised by various quarters, I want to properly address them after having the Tax System Research Council thoroughly study them. [applause] Regarding the consumption rate of taxes, I make clear that, like the previous cabinet, I have no intention of proposing an increase during my tenure of office.

Our country is ushering in aging society with a rapid force unprecedented in the world. I believe that a society in which people can live a worthwhile life in good health and in which the aged are an important member to support it is a truly affluent society which we must build.

I will, needless to say, strive to further enrich the employment system, pension, medical care, welfare, and other social insurance systems and other policies for the aged. Going hand in hand with the people's self-help efforts, we must not incur an excessive burden to those in the working-age bracket. I think that the people on the whole should pool their wisdom to build a rich society in which the aged and the young live together in harmony.

Agriculture is at a turning point toward making a new development as an industry with a strong foundation amid the tough situation facing it at home and abroad. To strive to further improve its productivity, to help it insure a stable supply of food at prices acceptable to the people while insuring the stability of agricultural management and, at the same time, to carve out a future for our agriculture, I will powerfully carry out policies to establish the future outlook for the development of attractive agriculture, improve the agricultural structure, and put its productive foundation in good order as well as improve its technology.

Attaching importance to the many-sided role of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, I will devote my energies to the activation of the rural community.

Educational reform is tantamount to laying the foundation for developing our country into a creative and vital cultured state and contribute to the world. I will continue to grapple with its reform to bring up individual and rich-hearted young people who can work vigorously in the international community and bring about a society of life-long study.

In order for our country, which possesses scarce natural resources on a small land space, to achieve further developments in the international community in the future, we must not forget to put stress on the further promotion and development of science, technology, and academic research, which can be called the fruits of human wisdom.

Regarding atomic energy, this is our basic source of energy. It is important that we utilize it on a steady basis, making ensuring safety a principle.

Solving the land issue is one of our core tasks in the area of domestic administration. The draft Basic Land Bill, now before this Diet session, is to play an important role in vigorously carrying out land measures and forming a common national consciousness with regard to the communal nature of land. I hope that the bill in question will be enacted at an early date.

The key to balanced development of national land lies in seeking the redress of the unipolar concentration on Tokyo through the vitalization of local communities. To this end, it is fundamental to strive for the formation of national land of a multipolar decentralization type on the basis of the Fourth Comprehensive National Land Development Plan, and at the same time grapple with

programs to help local communities build their communities with subjectivity and responsibility. This is what the previous cabinet promoted in the form of the so-called Hometown Creation program. I will carry out policies with the aim of forming truly affluent local communities.

Regarding the transfer of national administrative agencies, from the viewpoint that the government should take the lead in promoting decentralization, I will carry this out steadfastly, in accordance with conventional policy.

Administrative and fiscal reforms are tasks I should continue to carry out vigorously in order to form an efficient society full of vitality and to establish simple and efficient administration and finances. Making administration and finance efficient is all the more important to make the new tax system fully take root with the understanding and cooperation of the people.

Thus far, the government has been consolidating and rationalizing corporations, simplifying and rationalizing administrative organizations and undertaking other reforms in all areas. Taking the tough situation facing administration and finance into consideration, I will take a new look at all areas of administration and review systems and expenditures, striving to improve services by streamlining administrative organizations.

In the first phase of fiscal reform I will strive to achieve the goal of shaking ourselves free of dependence on deficit-covering public bonds in 1990. Pending recommendations from the Provisional Deliberative Council on Administrative Reform, I will actively grapple with administrative reform at both the national and local levels in order to help local autonomy build independent and self-supporting finance in its true sense, for the sake of the balanced development of national land and of activating local communities.

Regarding the various draft bills and treaties now before this Diet session, in view of the fact that they greatly affect national life, I request your understanding and cooperation to deliberate them at an early date and enact them as early as possible. [applause]

Now it is high time for reform. I will promote the establishment of ethics, as sought by popular sentiment; strive for clean politics and trusted government; and, mindful of the future of Japan and the world, strive with spirit to realize fresh and sincere politics. Thus, I intend

KYODO Reports LDP Executive Namelist

OW0606050389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0301 GMT
6 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 6 KYODO—Following is the new executive lineup of the Liberal Democratic Party:

to work at bringing about a Japan that contributes to the world. I want to christen this cabinet as a cabinet for reform and advance. [applause]

Under this basic thinking, I am resolved to do everything in my power to carry out reforms in all the areas of politics, administration and finance. Fellow countrymen and fellow Diet members, I sincerely appeal for your further understanding and cooperation. [applause]

Uno Pledges Greater Global Environment Role

OW0706030589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0213 GMT
7 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 7 KYODO—Prime Minister Sosuke Uno pledged Wednesday that his cabinet would play a more active role in solving global environmental issues than previous cabinets.

Uno said his predecessor Noboru Takeshita had been "very enthusiastic" about global environmental problems.

"My cabinet will give even higher priority" to such issues, Uno said in a message read by Deputy Vice Environment Minister Osamu Watanabe at a 1-day international symposium attended by environment ministers from six Asian countries.

Uno said in the message that he hopes to make positive contributions to discussions on the global environment at the Paris summit of seven industrialized democracies in July.

He added that problems as warming of the atmosphere, thinning of the ozone layer, and destruction of tropical forests can only be solved through international cooperation.

Environment Agency Director General Tatsuo Yamazaki told the symposium that Japan is particularly concerned about preserving the environment in Asia.

"We plan to promote international cooperation among Asian countries," he told the ministers and environment officials from China, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand.

Around 600 parliamentarians, and representatives from government and industry attending the conference, organized by Japan to probe how it can contribute to solutions of environmental problems in the region, government officials said.

(Position)	(Name)	(Age)	(Faction)
President (new)	Sosuke Uno	66	(formerly Nakasone)
Secretary General (new)	Ryutaro Hashimoto	51	Takeshita
Chairman, Executive Council (new)	Kiyoshi Mizuno	64	Miyazawa
Chairman, Policy Affairs Research Council (new)	Keijiro Murata	65	Abe
Chairman, General Assembly of the LDP Members of the House of Councillors (retained)	Ichiro Yamanouchi	76	Miyazawa
Acting Secretary General (new)			
Deputy Secretaries General (new)	Takami Eto	64	Nakasone
(new)	Tsutomu Hata	53	Takeshita
(new)	Takashi Sato	61	Abe
(retained)	Koichi Hamada	54	no factional affiliation
(new)	Tsutomu Kawara	52	Miyazawa
(retained)	Okiharu Yasuoka	50	Nikaido
(new)	Ishimatsu Kitagawa	70	Komoto
(new)	Takashi Fukaya	53	Nakasone
(retained)	Shin Hasegawa	70	Takeshita
(retained)	Tomoyoshi Kamenaga	68	Miyazawa
Director General, Election Bureau (retained)	Michihiko Kano	47	Abe
Director General, Personnel Bureau (retained)	Shuji Kita	64	Komoto
Director General, Treasury Bureau (retained)	Fumitake Kishida	62	Miyazawa
Director General, Research Bureau (new)	Katsutsugu Sekiya	51	Nakasone
Director General, International Bureau (retained)	Hiroshi Oki	61	Takeshita
Chairman, Finance Committee (retained)	Taro Nakayama	64	Abe
Chairman, National Organization Committee (new)	Hajime Ishii	54	Takeshita
Chairman, Public Relations Committee (new)	Hikaru Matsunaga	60	Nakasone
Chairman, National Campaign Headquarters (new)	Setsu Shiga	60	Komoto
Chairman, Diet Affairs Committee (retained)	Kozo Watanabe	57	Takeshita
Chairman, Joint Plenary Meeting of Party Members of Both Houses of the Diet (retained)	Mitsunori Ueki	62	Miyazawa
Chairman, General Assembly of the LDP Members of the House of Representatives (new)	Kunio Tanabe	75	Abe
Chairman, Party Ethics Committee (retained)	Tasaburo Kumagai	82	Abe

LDP Official Fails To Report Political Income

OW0706003989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0729 GMT
6 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 6 KYODO—Ruling party Secretary General Ryutaro Hashimoto neglected to report some 160 million yen in political support income, including money from Recruit Co., in 1985 and said Tuesday that it was due to an administrative error.

The scandal-ridden Recruit Co. purchased 400,000 yen worth of tickets for an April 15, 1985 political fund-raising party for Hashimoto, newly appointed to the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) post, information released Tuesday showed.

Declarations of Hashimoto's political income submitted in March 31, 1986 registered 25 million yen in expenses for the party but did not record the 162.5 million in revenues from the event.

Aides to Hashimoto said that inadequate communication during a change in secretaries in September 1985 resulted in an oversight and failure to report the amount properly.

Hashimoto, apologizing Tuesday for what he characterized as a "careless miss," stressed that no ill intent was involved in the incident. "I will go to the Tokyo election administration office to check whether it can be corrected," he said.

In May, two officials of the political organization for Agriculture Minister Mutsuki Kato were indicted for failing to report political income during a series of legal actions emerging from the Recruit bribery scandal.

Keidanren Leader Urges Curb on Political Funds

OW0606030089 Tokyo KYODO in English 1310 GMT
5 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO—Eishiro Saito, head of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), said Monday he will ask the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) to restrict political fund-raising parties and increase the transparency of political fund transactions.

Saito said he will compile the opinions of five economic groups, including the Kansai Economic Federation, concerning political reform and submit them to the LDP early next week.

Restrictions on political donations should be enforced as part of the LDP's political reform program since such funds can "easily be hotbed of corruption" as was shown by the Recruit scandal, he said.

Saito said the gubernatorial election in Niigata Prefecture on Sunday was proof that the average voter is unhappy with the present state of politics in Japan.

In Sunday's elections in Niigata, a leading conservative stronghold in Japan, the LDP-backed candidate Kiyoshi Kaneko narrowly defeated the Japan Socialist Party-supported rival Hiroshi Shitoma.

If the LDP does not put forth a political reform plan agreed to by the public they cannot hope to succeed in the elections, he said.

Commenting on the political situation in China, Saito said that the economic sector can only follow events closely until it is possible to resume business dealings there.

Saito also said that Japan will continue to cooperate with Iran on economic recovery following its war with Iraq and the death of the Ayatollah Khomeini.

Conservative Wins Niigata Governorship

OW0506023689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0118 GMT
5 Jun 89

[Text] Niigata, June 5 KYODO—Conservative Kiyoshi Kaneko beat two reformist candidates Sunday to become governor of Niigata Prefecture in a close race.

The final election returns showed Kaneko, backed by the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, polled 658,086 votes against Hiroshi Shitoma's 611,986 votes. Shitoma was backed by the Japan Socialist Party, the United Social Democratic Party, and the Progress Party.

The third candidate, Akira Nagasaki, supported by the Japan Communist party, obtained 140,161 votes.

The narrowness of the victory by Kaneko, a former vice governor, was attributed by analysts to severe criticism of the ruling party over the Recruit stock dealing and bribery scandal and the introduction of the consumption tax.

The major local election came immediately after Prime Minister Sosuke Uno's appointment on Friday and was regarded as a pointer to the outcome of the Upper House election in July.

Kaneko called on voters in his election campaign to give more weight to local issues than the Recruit scandal and the consumption tax. Niigata, on the Japan sea coast, is a traditionally conservative prefecture and conservatives hold 11 of its 13 House of Representatives seats.

Observers said Kaneko was assisted by the backing of a considerable number of Komeito and Democratic Socialist Party supporters, as the two parties did not back any other candidate.

Fukushima Nuclear Reactor Reports Leak

OW0306130389 Tokyo KYODO in English 1254 GMT
3 Jun 89

[Text] Fukushima, June 3 KYODO—A nuclear power reactor at Fukushima Second Nuclear Plant in northern Japan operated by Tokyo Electric Power Co. suffered cooling water leakage in the heat exchanger system, and workers started to stop the reactor operation, Fukushima prefectural government said Saturday.

It said the leakage was discovered at around 10 a.m. Saturday, and the workers at the 1.1 million-kilowatt boiling water reactor took steps to manually stop its operation. The reactor will stop by 6 a.m. Sunday, it said.

Tokyo Electric Power said the reactor trouble is the first such accident to happen at its nuclear power plants.

Saturday's accident increased to six the number of Tokyo Electric Power reactors which have been crippled or suspended for periodic checks.

The Tokyo-based electricity supplier has two plants in Fukushima Prefecture and one in Niigata Prefecture with a total of 11 reactors.

North Korea

Withdrawal of U.S. 'Aggression Forces' Demanded

SK0706121489 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT
7 Jun 89

["Aggression Forces and Military Bases of U.S. Imperialists Must Be Withdrawn—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 7 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists must withdraw their aggression forces and military bases from South Korea, Asia and the rest of the world as demanded by the world people.

NODONG SINMUN today says this in a signed article.

The desire of mankind to live in a peaceful world without war can be realized only when they check and frustrate the imperialists' aggressive and belligerent manoeuvres and establish a durable peace, the article says, and continues:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

"What is important at present in preventing war and preserving peace is to stop nuclear arms race, reduce armaments, withdraw aggressive troops from foreign lands, abolish aggressive military bases in foreign countries and create nuclear-free, peace zones in many parts

of the world." It is one of the important problems arising in preventing war and defending peace to stop the nuclear arms race, reduce armaments and withdraw aggression forces and abolish aggressive military bases from foreign countries.

The U.S. imperialists have built many military bases and objects at the points of military and strategic importance and deployed large aggression forces there for the realization of their wild ambition for world supremacy.

They have built about 2,000 military bases and objects and keep huge armed forces far more than 500,000 strong in different parts of the world.

Different types of nuclear weapons are deployed and nuclear weapons of new type are constantly introduced there.

The U.S. imperialists try to violate and trample underfoot the sovereignty and dignity of other countries and launch armed intervention in reliance upon such aggression forces and military bases.

It is the Korean peninsula and its surrounding area that the U.S. imperialists have built a dense network of military bases and are creating a serious danger of war.

The U.S. imperialists have deployed aggression forces nearly 50,000 strong in South Korea and converted it into three-dimensional, combined military bases where there are ground, naval and air forces and bases. What is particularly serious is that they have converted South Korea into the biggest nuclear offensive base in Asia. Some 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons are deployed in South Korea and medium range nuclear weapons of new type are planned to be brought there.

The U.S. imperialists take South Korea as "a forward base" for executing their global strategy and try to make a breakthrough there for their anti-socialist strategy.

This is why the U.S. imperialists are clamouring about "disarmaments" and talking about the dismantling of military bases in other regions but are reinforcing the armed forces and strengthening military bases in South Korea and its surrounding area.

To clear South Korea of the U.S. Forces is an important condition for peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

Alleged U.S. Military Buildup in South Decried
SK0806101989 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0820 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 8 (KCNA)—The U.S. Defence Department notified the Congress of its plan of arms sales to South Korea on June 6, according to a report.

The U.S. imperialists are going to deliver to the South Korean puppets 30 "F 4E" fighters and their parts and equipment, said foreign press reports.

The weapons and military equipment the U.S. imperialists are going to supply to the South Korean puppet clique are reportedly worth 246 million dollars.

This bespeaks that the U.S. imperialists are making haste with arms buildup and war preparations in South Korea and bestirring themselves to ignite another war of aggression on the Korean peninsula.

Such move of the U.S. imperialists is a criminal act going against the trend of the time towards peace.

If military equipment is continuously brought into South Korea that has turned into huge barracks and a dangerous nuclear depot, the danger of war will increase still further and the dark clouds of war will get thicker.

While waxing eloquent about "disarmament" and "detente" in other regions of the world, the U.S. imperialists are working overtime in arms buildup and war preparations on the Korean peninsula, raising stupid outcries over fictitious "threat from the North" and "military superiority of the North".

They have no excuse for arms buildup in South Korea since the DPRK Government put forward a proposal for a large-scale phased arms reduction on the Korean peninsula and is faithfully implementing it.

Reporters Discuss U.S. Army Relocation

SK0106072189 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0830 GMT 29 May 89

[Roundtable talk among reporters Chong Song-kang, Kim Myong-song, and Chong Chun-ki from the central broadcasting station: "The Rumors on the Relocation of the Headquarters of the U.S. Imperialist Aggression Forces Occupying South Korea and Its Problems"]

[Text] [Moderator] How are you? Recently in South Korea, there has been the rumor that the headquarters of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces stationed in Yongsan, Seoul, will be relocated elsewhere. In this hour I would like to discuss this problem with you.

[Unidentified reporter] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The spirit of the South Korean people's anti-U.S. struggle is being enhanced. As we know, in South Korea recently, there has been the rumor that the headquarters of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces will be relocated elsewhere, giving in to the spirit of the anti-U.S. struggle which is further growing among the South Korean youths, students, and people and as a step to soothe this growing spirit. The rumor is that the U.S. 8th Army Headquarters and the U.S.-South Korean Combined Forces Command located in Yongsan, Seoul, would be relocated to Taejon in South Chungchong

Province, Osan, or Pyongtaek in Kyonggi Province by the mid-nineties and that a proposed site for the relocation of these units is under review.

[Moderator] That's right. I think it is not a simple problem to relocate these headquarters elsewhere, the nests of which have been situated in the present locations for a long time. Furthermore, the advent of such a problem between the United States and South Korea, which have a relation of a master and servant, is indeed an unprecedented phenomenon. Therefore, let us discuss first the background of the rumor on the relocation of these U.S. military commands and the reasons for their relocation.

[Reporter] In a nutshell, the background of the relocation of these military facilities is to soothe the spirit of the anti-U.S. struggle which has been rapidly growing in recent years. As we know well, in recent years the South Korean youths, students, and people have unprecedentedly strengthened their anti-U.S. movement for independence and reunification on the basis of their firm awareness that the ringleader who has divided our nation into two parts and who has perpetrated the colonial and fascist rule in South Korea is none other than the U.S. imperialist aggressors. The broad strata of youths, students, and people of South Korea have risen up in the anti-U.S. struggle, shouting the slogans, "Let us revive through anti-Americanism the country which has perished because of pro-Americanism" and "Yankee [preceding word in English] go home." They burned the hateful U.S. flag and the U.S. President in effigy everywhere in South Korea. They also attacked many U.S. organs of aggression in South Korea.

[Moderator] You are right. According to reports of newspapers published in Seoul, the U.S. Cultural Center in Kwangju has been attacked by the citizens as many as 29 times since the Kwangju uprising in 1980. The cultural center had to close its doors. Of course, they say the closure of the center is temporary. However, the fact that the Kwangju cultural center, which is an official overseas organ of the United States, had to close its doors because of the students' anti-U.S. struggle for 42 years since its opening, is by no means a normal happening. What do you think of this?

[Reporter] Of course, it is not a normal happening. The United States has attempted to move the Kwangju cultural center to another area many times. However, such an attempt failed to bear success. We can say this is a great success of the South Korean youths and students in their anti-U.S. struggle. Such being the situation, the U.S. rascals have been unable to hold on to the Yongsan base as they wish.

[Reporter] Let me more concretely explain the background of the rumor on the relocation of the headquarters of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces. I think we should look into the location in Seoul of the U.S. military base in Yongsan and the effects the military base has on

the routine life and sentiments of Seoul citizens. As we know, Yongsan is not a separate district but an exceptionally high-priced plot of land in Seoul. The fact itself that such a valuable plot of land has been occupied by a U.S. military base is a serious problem. We do not know the exact size of the land occupied by the base. However, the size of the U.S. Army's golf course located in the base is 270 chongbo [1 chongbo equals 2.451 acres]. Therefore, we can easily estimate the actual size of the entire base. It is said that the size of the golf course of 270 chongbo is almost equivalent to the size of the shopping area in downtown Seoul. Henceforth, we can easily estimate the size of the total area of land that Seoul citizens have been divested of by the U.S. forces.

[Reporter] The tragedy does not end here. Because of the golf course and villas in Yongsan which are surrounded by barbed wire fences, citizens heading to the Yongsan area, crossing the Tongjak Bridge, have to undergo the inconvenience of taking a long way to reach there. Nevertheless, the No Tae-u puppet clique has never asked the U.S. bosses to reduce the size of the golf course so as to extend the road leading from the Tongjak Bridge straight to the Yongsan area, crossing the golf course.

In fact, there is no example in the world, except in Yongsan, Seoul, in which the central area of the capital city of a country or the district of administrative center of a region is occupied by a foreign military base or foreign military headquarters. In addition to the Yongsan base in Seoul the U.S. rascals have commandeered numerous acres of land in South Korea for their military bases there. However, they have never paid rental fees for the bases. This is also an abnormal and humiliating phenomenon that can be seen only in South Korea.

[Moderator] Far from receiving rental fees for the bases the South Korean puppets have paid a huge sum of defense-sharing costs to the U.S. rascals every year. It is said that last year they paid more than \$2.2 billion. The fact that the U.S. rascals have occupied the high-priced land in South Korea is a matter of great regret. Furthermore, paying the defense-sharing costs regularly is indeed shameful and unjust.

[Reporter] Yes, you are correct. This is why the South Korean youths, students, and people have expressed infinite indignation, and curse the U.S. imperialist aggressors, branding the U.S. military base in Yongsan, which occupies huge acres of land in downtown Seoul, as the first district of a colony or as the land of disgrace. THE ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL, an English language newspaper published in Hong Kong, recently carried an article on the U.S. military base in Seoul. In the article the newspaper revealed that the U.S. military base in Yongsan, which is located in the center of Seoul, is a mine field in which numerous mines have been buried and that the base is a source of the South Korean people's anti-U.S. sentiment. This is by no means accidental.

[Reporter] U.S. President Bush, when he visited Seoul last February, wanted to play golf at the golf course in the U.S. military base in Yongsan, Seoul, but did not. According to a foreign press report, at that time Bush gave up playing golf at the Yongsan golf course because he was afraid of the growing anti-U.S. sentiment among the South Korean people. So, in a nutshell, the U.S. military base in Yongsan, Seoul, has become the target of resentment of Seoul citizens and the South Korean people, the symbol of the relations of master and servant between the United States and South Korea, and the symbolic existence which shows the haughtiness and tyranny of the United States, the suzerain state of a colony. Such being the situation, allowing the U.S. imperialist aggressors to continuously maintain the U.S. military base in Yongsan is a very dangerous act as reported by THE ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL in Hong Kong. Therefore, recently, the U.S. rascals and the South Korean puppets have more frequently advertised on the issue of relocating the headquarters of the U.S. forces in Yongsan, Seoul.

[Moderator] I think that the issue of relocating the headquarters of the U.S. forces located in Yongsan, Seoul, now involves various complicated problems. Let us discuss this. I understand that the United States and the South Korean puppets have conducted negotiations on the issue of relocating the U.S. base in Yongsan, Seoul, since the end of last year. What do you think of this?

[Reporter] Yes, that's right. Since the end of last year they have conducted negotiations on this issue. Originally it was agreed in the negotiations that the U.S. base in Yongsan, Seoul, would be relocated to Taejon by the end of this year. However, according to a report, it was agreed in the negotiations to delay the relocation to the mid-nineties because of the many complicated problems involved. However, in the issue of relocating the headquarters of the U.S. forces, one problem is that the U.S. rascals have placed delicate and complicated conditions upon the puppets.

At a testimony before the U.S. Congress, Menetrey, commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea, put forth the following conditions of the U.S. side upon the South Korean puppets: 1) all expenses needed in relocating the U.S. forces' headquarters should be paid by South Korea, 2) all facilities to be built in the new area should meet U.S. construction and safety standards, 3) all new facilities should meet the highest quality that the U.S. Army soldiers and their families have enjoyed thus far, and 4) in particular, various types of modern facilities, including necessary communications installations, should be completely and fully provided so that the U.S. forces' operational preparedness can be successfully maintained. Such conditions presented by the U.S. side sound very simple. However, they are actually very complicated.

[Moderator] I agree with you. I think that such conditions presented by the U.S. rascals are too difficult and complicated for the South Korean puppets to accept.

[Reporter] In his testimony before the U.S. Congress Menetrey himself said that these conditions would be difficult for South Korea to accept and that even if South Korea accepts these conditions it would take a long time to realize these conditions. Therefore, from this, we can easily know how strict and complicated these conditions are and how vicious the U.S. rascals' disposition is.

[Moderator] In a nutshell, the U.S. rascals' disposition is that they can relocate their military base at any time if their conditions are met. This means that they will not relocate their base.

[Reporter] In other words, while deliberately employing delaying tactics in a bid to shirk responsibility, the U.S. rascals are attempting to shift responsibility on to the puppets, claiming that they have been unable to relocate their military base because the South Korean puppets have failed to meet the conditions that they have presented.

[Moderator] From this, we can easily realize the arrogant and cunning character of the U.S. imperialists as the occupier of the colony and their schemes to hold on to South Korea permanently.

[Reporter] That's right. Another problem which has arisen in connection with the relocation of the headquarters of the U.S. forces located in Yongsan is that the South Korean youths, students, and people in the proposed venue for the relocation of the headquarters of the U.S. forces are resolutely opposing the relocation. At a time when the people are calling for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from the existing bases, there is no reason for the people to allow the construction of new bases. Taejon, South Chungchong Province, is one of the most possible new venues. Taejon citizens are now opposing the plan for relocating the headquarters of the U.S. forces in Yongsan to the Taejon area. In the early part of May students from two universities in Taejon, and farmers staged fervent demonstrations against the relocation of the headquarters of the U.S. forces to their city, shouting the slogan "Yankee [preceding word in English] go home." Having been rejected by Taejon citizens the U.S. rascals tried to look for a new venue for the relocation of the headquarters of the U.S. forces in Osan, Kyonggi Province, where their air force base is located, and Pyongtaek. However, they have been sternly rejected by the inhabitants of these areas. Thus, they have been rejected everywhere. In other words, the U.S. rascals have no place to go. Therefore, I think the U.S. rascals should stop trying not to withdraw from the present venues by presenting various unreasonable conditions but should withdraw from South Korea, taking along all of their armed forces of aggression.

[Moderator] You are right. I believe that doing so accords with the trend of the times and is conducive not only to achieving peace on the Korean peninsula and its reunification, but also to the interests of the United States. The U.S. imperialists should withdraw from

South Korea, taking along all of their Armed Forces of aggression, before they are expelled by the South Korean youths, students, and people. Thank you.

South Prime Minister's Speech Criticized

SK0806102789 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0831 GMT 8 Jun 89*

["Group of Traitors Defiles Patriotism"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 8 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comments on the "memorial address" delivered by the South Korean puppet prime minister at a ceremony observing the "Memorial Day for Martyrs" on June 6.

The puppet prime minister, mentioning the "patriotic spirit of the martyrs," tried to conceal the crimes of the U.S. imperialists who unleashed the Korean War and said that the reunification of the nation would be "possible only within the framework of liberal democracy," recalls the news analyst, adding:

It is an intolerable defilement to and mockery of the patriotic martyrs who devotedly fought for the independence and sovereignty of the country that the traitors who manage to keep their remaining days in return for selling the country and the nation as faithful agents of U.S. imperialism talked about "memory of martyrs" and "patriotic martyrdom."

The puppet prime minister thought out the "memory" of June 25 with a sinister aim to shift the blame for the U.S.-imposed Korean war on to the other side, tempt the young and middle-aged South Koreans to train themselves as mercenaries of U.S. imperialism and use them in a criminal war against the North again.

The "system of liberal democracy" which the puppets vow to defend is nothing but that of the colonial fascist dictatorship under U.S. imperialism.

It was with a ridiculous attempt to deceive the people, conceal their past indelible crimes and justify their treacheries today that the South Korean puppets arranged a function unfit for traitors and talked about "patriotic martyrdom" and "independence and sovereignty," distorting the history. This is an outcome of the last-ditch efforts of those forsaken by the people to seek a way out in fascism and treachery, division and war adventure.

Kim Il-song Lunches With Cambodia's Sihanouk

SK0806095789 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0839 GMT 8 Jun 89*

[Text] Pyongyang June 8 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today met His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, and madame on a visit to Korea.

President Kim Il-song had a cordial and friendly talk with His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

President Kim Il-song gave a luncheon for the guests.

Invited to the luncheon were His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his entourage and Son Chhum, ambassador e.p. of Democratic Kampuchea to Korea.

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Hyong-yul were on hand.

The luncheon proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

Kim Il-song Sends Message to GDR's Honecker

SK3105111789 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1050 GMT 31 May 89*

[Text] Pyongyang May 31 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today sent a message of greetings to Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, on the 5th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and the GDR.

The message says:

The treaty of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and the GDR is a historical document which has codified the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between our two peoples who are firmly defending the eastern and western outposts of socialism. It has made a great contribution to constantly developing in depth the relations between the two countries in all fields, political, economic and cultural, upholding the cause of socialism and defending world peace in the past five years.

We are deeply satisfied over the fact that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples established in the common struggle for the victory of the cause of peace, socialism and communism against imperialism have strengthened and developed day by day in accordance with the spirit agreed upon at several meetings and talks between us and the treaty of friendship and cooperation.

Believing that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will continue to expand and develop to a higher stage in response to the demand of the current development of the situation, I take this opportunity of sincerely wishing you and your people greater successes in the work to implement the decisions of

the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and greet the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the GDR with great political and labour successes.

Honecker Greets Kim Il-song

*SK3105111589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT
31 May 89*

[Text] Pyongyang May 31 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of greetings dated May 31 from Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the conclusion of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the DPRK.

The message says:

The indestructible friendship between our two parties, states and peoples and their revolutionary common struggle based on the treaty have entered a new stage.

Today the relations between the two countries are forcefully developing in a diversified way under this treaty and thanks to the sincere efforts of both sides and through this the GDR and the DPRK have made a precious contribution to strengthening socialism and to world peace and security. The GDR will positively contribute in the future, too, to the constant development of the cooperative relations between our two parties and states in favour of both sides and support the struggle of the DPRK for peace and the easing of the tension on the Korean peninsula.

The message sincerely wishes Comrade Kim Il-song good health and creative energy in his responsible work.

Yi Chong-ok Views Relations

*SK0106064289 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0452 GMT
1 Jun 89*

[Text] Pyongyang June 1 (KCNA)—GDR Ambassador to Korea Hans Maretzki arranged a party at his embassy on the evening of May 31 to mark the fifth anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and the GDR by the great leader President Kim Il-song during his visit to the GDR.

Hans Maretzki spoke there.

The treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries signed by Comrade Erich Honecker and Comrade Kim Il-song five years ago laid a legal foundation of the traditional friendly relations and fraternal cooperation between the two parties, two states and two peoples, the speaker said, adding:

The meetings and agreements between the general secretaries of the two parties in 1984 and 1986 have made a great contribution to deepening and developing the bilateral relations in the political, economic, scientific and cultural fields.

The Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the German people support the initiatives of the DPRK to defend peace on the Korean peninsula, force the U.S. troops out of South Korea and reunify the country peacefully on a democratic basis.

In a speech, Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, said that the GDR visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in 1984 was a historical event of weighty importance in strengthening the friendship between the two countries.

He further said:

The treaty of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and the GDR has legally consolidated the relations of alliance between the two peoples and given a powerful impetus to the development of the relations between the two countries with great vitality over the past five years.

Referring to the dynamic drive of the GDR people to build a developed socialist society, he expressed full support and firm solidarity for the sincere efforts of the party, government and people of the GDR for peace and security in Europe and the rest of the world.

Editorials Comment on Anniversary

*SK0106070089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0502 GMT
1 Jun 89*

[Text] Pyongyang June 1 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today carry editorial articles on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the conclusion of the Treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the German Democratic Republic (June 1, 1984).

Noting that a series of significant meetings and talks were held between the leaders of the two countries, an editorial article of NODONG SINMUN stresses that they have deepened intimacy between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker and provided a firm guarantee for friendship between the two countries.

The article goes on:

Today the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples are strengthening and developing day by day in the spirit agreed upon between the leaders of the two parties and states and under the treaty of friendship and cooperation. Cooperation and exchange are expanding and developing in all fields, political, economic and cultural.

The GDR people have demonstrated to the full the superiority and indestructible vitality of the socialist system, raised the country's international position and made a great contribution to strengthening the world socialist forces by making brilliant achievements in socialist construction.

Today the fraternal GDR people are energetically striving to carry out the decision of the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and endeavouring to establish a corridor without nuclear weapons and a zone without chemical weapons in central Europe.

The Korean people are rejoiced over the big successes made by the GDR people in the struggle to firmly defend the cause of socialism and safeguard peace in Europe and the world under the difficult conditions where they are standing in direct confrontation with imperialism and express firm solidarity with them in their struggle.

MINJU CHOSON says that the Korean people will vigorously struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism, firmly joining hands as ever with the GDR people.

GDR Socialist Unity Party Delegation Visits

SK0806101689 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0818 GMT*
8 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 8 (KCNA)—Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Hwang Chang-yop yesterday met and had a friendly talk with a delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany headed by Vice-Director of the Youth Department of its Central Committee Klaus Teichmann.

Present there were Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea Kim Chin-pom and an official of the GDR Embassy in Pyongyang.

GDR Chemical Industry Minister Visits

SK0806101289 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0817 GMT*
8 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 8 (KCNA)—Vice-President Yi Chong-ok met and had a friendly talk with the GDR Government delegation of Chemical Industry headed by Minister Guenther Wychofsky at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on June 7.

Present there were Vice-Minister of Chemical Industry Yi Sun-yol and the GDR Ambassador to Korea Hans Maretzki.

Delegations Leave for Cuba, USSR, GDR

SK0806103389 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0836 GMT*
8 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 8 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Korean Union of Architects headed by Pae Tal-chun, vice-chairman of the State Construction Commission, left here today for Cuba, a delegation of the Korean Committee for Asian and African Solidarity headed by its vice-chairman Yi Song-ho for the Soviet Union, a delegation of lecturers of the Workers' Party of Korea and Kulloja headed by Kang Yong-sop, deputy editor of KULLOJA for Cuba, a delegation of the General Bureau of State Tourism headed by its director Chon Ki-kap for the GDR.

O Chin-u, Delegation Return From GDR

SK0806103689 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0830 GMT*
8 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 8 (KCNA)—The military delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces, flew back home today after visiting the German Democratic Republic.

Bulgaria's Zhikov Sends Gift to Kim Chong-il

SK2805002089 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 2156 GMT*
27 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 27 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea received a gift from Comrade Todor Zhivko, general secretary the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

The gift was handed on May 27 to Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin by Elena Zlateva, chairman of the "Industry For Man Association", who is heading the Bulgarian Government light industry delegation on a visit to Korea.

South Priest Presides Over Mass in Pyongyang

SK0606154289 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1532 GMT*
6 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 6 (KCNA)—South Korean Roman Catholic father Mun Kyu-hyon presided over a mass to pray for and urge reunification at the Changchung Cathedral in Pyongyang on June 6.

Attending the mass were Mun Chang-hak, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Roman Catholic Association and Catholics in Pyongyang.

Father Mun Kyu-hyon said at the mass he was very glad at the prayer by Catholics of the North and the South at one place for the morrow of a reunified nation when the fellow countrymen will live together and share pains and joy.

Reunification is what we wish, he said, adding: For reunification, the forces dividing our nation and our country must be ousted.

I hate the reality in which I had to make a long detour to come to my own nation and my own land which is at a distance of three hours' travel from Seoul.

It is not because of the difference in idea and system that national reunification has not yet been achieved. Reunification, our wish, will be realised, when we fight like our forerunners to drive away the forces which stand in the way of reunification.

Stressing that reunification is immediately peace and it is the way of restoring the subject of our nation, he said: Our nation must be united to this end.

I hope that this mass today will be the starting point of walking the road of national reunification together. And I hope my will and desire for reunification will be conveyed to the hearts of the entire fellow countrymen, he said.

Interview Given by Alleged Defector to North
SK0706153089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 7 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 7 (KCNA)—Chon Kwon-su who came over to the northern half of Korea from South Korea a few days ago was interviewed by home and foreign reporters today in Pyongyang.

He lived in Chongju city, North Chungchong Province, served the Marine Corps of the South Korean puppet Army and worked abroad for a long time before coming over here.

When he came back to South Korea, the fascist clique faked up a document that he was active as a spy at the directives of the North, on the pretext that he met his elder brother affiliated with the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryon).

He was thrown into prison twice and tortured on unreasonable charges. After being released, he eked out a hard living with no job.

Chon Kwon-su said that in the course of the anti-dictatorship struggle for democracy he was interested in the North and realised that the northern half of Korea is a democratic society for the working people and an independent society free from outside interference. He pointed out that seeing what No Tae-u was doing, his last expectation for democracy went to pieces and he came over to the North.

Bringing the South Korean puppet clique's tortures to light, he said: The fascist clique stripped him naked and bound him to a long wooden chair before pouring water on his face, mouth, nostrils and eyes and laying electric wires on his hands and feet to let electric current pass through it. The fascist clique faked up "charges" through all sorts of tortures.

He said that he was horribly tortured to sign the forged up document and charged with "spying."

By the same method the fascist clique branded Pyongyang visit of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and his companion as a spy case, he added.

It is clear that the fascist clique killed Yi Chol-kyu, a student of Choson University, before throwing his body into a reservoir, he noted. As a sufferer from tortures, I can say this with confidence he stressed.

No Tae-u made commitments to democracy but turned his face away from a probe into the truth behind the Kwangju incident and the dictatorship of the Fifth Republic, that is, fundamental demand for democracy, and put off the interim evaluation, mobilized military forces to suppress the strikes of workers, let the police to use even M 16 rifles and recently resorted to all-out crackdown upon the patriotic, democratic forces. People in the South will no longer permit the military dictatorship. Under the condition in which the yankees are keeping hold on the South as a colonial vassal state and massively deployed nuclear weapons and aggression forces there, national humiliation and persecution cannot be removed nor can the democratization of South Korean society and the reunification of the country be achieved. They should be driven out of South Korea.

He told what he saw and felt here in the northern half of Korea. He said:

Going round grand monumental edifices built in Pyongyang, I have realised well that all the buildings were erected on the initiative and concrete teachings of the dear leader Mr. Kim Chong-il and he is not only an outstanding thinker and theoretician who has developed and enriched the chuche idea, a great doctrine of highest peak in the world, but also a great master of construction.

I keenly feel what a good and hopeful society with a bright future is the North where the masters of the country are people, politics is popular politics, social wellbeing is people's wellbeing and all people are equally well off.

Seoul Students Prepare for Youth Festival
SK0406050689 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0421 GMT 4 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 3 (KCNA)—Some 2,000 students of 34 campuses in Seoul held the inaugural meeting of the Preparatory Committee of the "Seoul District Federation of General Student Councils" (Sochongnyon) for

the participation in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students [WFYS] on the playground of Korea University Friday afternoon, according to a report of "Radio Christian" from Seoul.

Before the meeting, the students stirred up the atmosphere for it, singing the song of the Pyongyang festival at different places of the campus, and students of different universities and colleges in Seoul held rallies all at once before leaving the campuses for the inaugural meeting.

In the declaration issued at the meeting the students demanded that "the United States and the present 'government' immediately stop their suppression of the students' movement for reunification." "We will participate in the Pyongyang festival without fail and spread the reunification movement among the entire people," declared the students.

"Let the 'National Council of Student Representatives' (Chondaehyop) participate in the 13th WFYS to be held under the banner of anti-imperialism and of peace and friendship, the common goal of mankind, and promote the relaxation of tension between the North and the South and national reunification," they urged.

The chairman of the General Student Council of Songsin Women's University was elected chairman of the preparatory committee at the meeting.

After the meeting, the students held a mass festival of culture for reunification.

Students of Tongguk University in Seoul, too, held the inaugural meeting of the preparatory committee of the university for the participation in the Pyongyang Festival in front of the campus library Friday afternoon and vowed to go to Pyongyang with the desire for reunification.

After the inauguration of the preparatory committee of Sochongnyon, "Chondaehyop" announced that it would hold inaugural meetings of preparatory committees for the participation in the Pyongyang festival in 19 districts and enter into full-scale preparations to participate in the festival.

Under this plan "Chondaehyop" will hold an all-night rally with the attendance of 10,000 students at Yonsei University on June 9 and intensively conduct "all-people publicity activities" on the Pyongyang festival till June 25, and hold a mock Pyongyang festival from June 27 to 29.

In the meantime, 2,000 students of Kyonghui University, Toksong Women's University, Chungi University and three other universities on June 2 demanded a probe into the cause of student Yi Chol-kyu's death and vowed to wage a vigorous struggle for the resignation of the present "government" and their participation in the Pyongyang festival on the occasion of the anniversary of the June 10 democratic resistance.

Organizations Meet on Talks With South

SK0706114689 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT
7 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 7 (KCNA)—The delegations of the Korean Preparatory Committee for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and the Korean Students Committee which are delegations of our side to talks between representatives of six organisations in the North and the South, held a joint meeting on June 7 to discuss the problem of participation of South Korean youth and students in the Pyongyang festival, according to a spokesman for the delegations of the North side to talks between representatives of six organisations in the North and the South.

The meeting discussed detailed measures to attend talks between representatives of six organisations in the North and the South to be held at the "Hall of Centenary" of Yonsei University in Seoul on June 10.

It expressed once again approval and support to the proposal for June 10 talks in Seoul which was advanced by the National Council of Student Representatives of South Korea and decided that the above-said delegations would go to Seoul through Panmunjom at 10 a.m. on June 10, as expressed in their joint statement on June 4.

In this regard, the spokesman said that 14 members of the delegations of the three organisations and 10 figures of different strata to observe talks between representatives of six organisations in the North and the South would leave Pyongyang before long.

He stressed that talks between representatives of six organisations in the North and the South should be held without fail, as desired by the North and South Korean youth and students and people of all walks of life, so that the problem of participation of South Korean youth and students in the Pyongyang festival would be solved at an early date.

Send Open Message to South

SK0706114589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT
7 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 7 (KCNA)—Delegations of the Korean Preparatory Committee for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea [LSWYK] and the Korean Students Committee, the delegations of our side to talks between representatives of six organizations in the North and the South, today sent an open message to the South Korean authorities concerned, proposing to have a contact between personnel concerned from the North and the South to discuss the procedures of passage of our delegation members through Panmunjom concerning participation in the talks to be held at Yonsei University in Seoul on June 10.

The open message says:

The delegations of the Korean Preparatory Committee for the 13th WFYS, the C.C., LSWYK and the Korean Students Committee on June 4 expressed approval and support for the offer of the National Council of Student Representatives of South Korea to have talks between representatives of six organizations in the North and the South to discuss participation of South Korean youth and students in the Pyongyang festival at the "Hall of Centenary" of Yonsei University in Seoul on June 10, and, at the same time, demanded that the South Korean authorities open the road for our delegations to go to Seoul.

Our delegations of the North side decided to go through Panmunjom to Seoul to attend the talks to be held at Yonsei University in Seoul on June 10, just as they clarified in their joint statement.

In this connection, we courteously propose to have a contact between personnel concerned of the North and the South to discuss the procedures of passage of our delegation members through Panmunjom at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom at 15:00 June 9.

To this end, we will send to Panmunjom three working-level personnel concerned appointed by the authorities.

We hope your side will affirmatively accept our proposal and take a corresponding step.

No Tae-u Talk About Dialogue Called 'Lie'

SK0806102489 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0824 GMT
8 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 8 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppet minister of education on June 6 blared that the authorities "examined" the question of the participation of South Korean students in the Pyongyang festival and the North-South exchange promoted independently by students "to the exclusion of the government is not permissible," according to a report.

In his "talk" that day he branded the functions being held at South Korean campuses on the threshold of the Pyongyang festival "as an evasion of the law" and ordered the university presidents and college rectors to block them.

This is another criminal scheme of the No Tae-u group to pour cold water on the South Korean university towns which are aboil in an atmosphere of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students [WFYS] and block the participation of South Korean students in the Pyongyang festival.

As already reported, the "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop) and other student organisations of South Korea expressed their willingness

to consult with the authorities, not to speak of the committee for the promotion of student exchange between the North and the South, for participation in the Pyongyang festival.

The afore-said committee, however, has not shown any response till today and the fascist authorities are shouting orders to arrest the chairman of "Chondaehyop" and the chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the Pyongyang festival by invoking the "National Security Law" and goading the running dogs into hastening investigation on the members of the university student councils.

Worse still, the fascist clique foiled the May 20 talks of delegates of six organisations of the North and the South when we proposed to hold it in the Conference Room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom to discuss the question of the participation of South Korean youth and students in the Pyongyang festival and the South Korean "Chondaehyop" responded to it.

All these facts make it self-evident that the loud talk of the No Tae-u group about "dialogue" and "exchange" is a lie to mislead public opinion and they are going to block at the point of the bayonet the meeting between the students of the North and the South and the participation of South Korean students in the 13th WFYS at their initial stage.

Alleged Murder by South's Police Condemned

SK0706051889 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0441 GMT
7 Jun 89

["Murderers Cannot Go Unpunished"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 7 (KCNA)—A man who was held incommunicado at the Yongin Police Station in Kyonggi Province, South Korea, was beaten to death, coughing up blood, by puppet police and crime prevention corps members who committed a group assault on him for an hour at dawn on June 4 and, almost at the same time, a young man in his twenties who was taken to the puppet police booth in Kangnam District, Seoul, and put to investigation died with his entrails bursting out, according to a report of the South Korean radio Munhwa.

The series of torture murder following that of student Yi Chol-kyu in Kwangju fully exposes the criminal nature of the No Tae-u military gang which is engaged in man-hunting, says NODONG SINMUN today in a signed commentary.

The news analyst goes on:

The brutal torture murder of inhabitants by the puppet police is by no means accidental.

It is a manifestation of the No Tae-u "regime's" military fascist nature and an offspring of the heinous anti-communist fascist offensive launched by the puppets recently with the aim of destroying the patriotic democratic forces.

These days the No group is frantically brandishing the sword under the aegis of U.S. imperialism.

The developments show that the South Korean people cannot escape bloodshed and death as long as the No Tae-u military fascist clique, a group of human butchers, is left intact.

Noting that the South Korean people are now hardening their determination to take a thousand-fold revenge on the blackguards, the news analyst stresses that the No group will be unable to escape punishment at the hands of the people.

Central Symposium Held on Kim Chong-il Work

SK3105111989 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 31 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 31 (KCNA)—A central symposium on the work of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il "The Present Time and the Tasks of Young People" was held today at the People's Palace of Culture.

The speakers said that the publication of the work marked another epochal event in laying a new milestone for the political life of the young people of our era and the development of youth movement and the revolutionary movement.

They stressed that the work is a great programme illuminating the genuine road of the youth movement of the present era and a banner of guidance and a revolutionary banner which powerfully arouses the young people of our time to the glorious struggle for the accomplishment of the cause of independence against imperialism.

They said in detail that the work serves as an immortal revolutionary banner energetically encouraging the young people to the glorious struggle for the realization of the cause of anti-imperialism and independence because it clearly indicates that the devotion to the cause of anti-imperialism and independence is the mission of the young people of our time and that it lays down overall principled ways for the young people to carry forward and accomplish to the end the cause of anti-imperialism and independence and the cause of socialism.

Another reason is that the work serves as a powerful weapon in smashing the moves of modern imperialism and firmly upholding the purity and revolutionary spirit of the world youth movement.

Referring to the fact that Comrade Kim Chong-il, underscoring the significance and importance of the festival movement in uniting the ranks of struggle of the world youth and students and in strengthening international unity and solidarity, put forward the ways for successfully holding the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in the idea of anti-imperialism, peace and friendship, the speakers stressed that this firmly guarantees the success of the Pyongyang festival.

Among those present there were Choe Tae-pok, secretary of the central committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Yang Hyong-sop, president of the Academy of Social Science; Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth; and other personages concerned.

Choe Kwang Attends Highway Ground-Breaking

SK2705054289 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436 GMT 27 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 27 (KCNA)—The construction of the Pyongyang-Huichon Express Highway began on May 26.

This expressway will stretch more than 120 kilometres from Yongi-ni, Pyongwon County, South Pyongan Province, which is linked to the Sunan Road of Pyongyang to Huichon City, Chagang Province.

The road will run nearly in a beeline from Pyongyang to Anju and the remaining sections will draw gentle curves so that the travelers may enjoy the fascinating scenery along the river Chongchon.

The road will have scores of tunnels and bridges.

The bridges will be nearly three times the total length of those on the Pyongyang-Kaesong Express Highway. Dozens of bridges including the longest and highest ones in Korea will be built. They will assume various styles such as flyover, arch and other bridges to go well with the topographical conditions and landscapes.

The construction of the Pyongyang-Huichon Express Highway is of great significance in better promoting the economic development of the country and the conveniences of the people and adding beauty to the natural scenes.

The ground-breaking ceremonies of People's Army units participating in the project were held on May 26.

Choe Kwang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of general staff of the Korean People's Army, [KPA] and officials concerned were present at the ground-breaking ceremony which was held at the KPA unit to which Comrade Yim Tong-hun belongs.

First blastings announcing the ground-breaking took place all at once along the whole length of the projected Pyongyang-Huichon Express Highway and People's Army soldiers set about construction.

Frame Assembling of Yugyong Hotel Completed
SK0106055889 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0431 GMT 1 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 31 (KCNA)—The frame assembling of the Yugyong Hotel of trigonal pyramid shape with an accommodation of 6,000 has been successfully completed. It is under construction in Potonggang District, Pyongyang, drawing the world's attention.

The builders carried out the last concrete tamping of the building and let a red flag of victory fly over the 105-storeyed hotel today.

According to an announcement of the construction headquarters, the total floor space of the pyramid shaped building is over 300,000 square metres, the amount of concrete tamping 200,000 cubic metres, the height of the building 323.3 metres, and vertical deviation of the building from that height 3 centimetres.

With the completion of the 105-storied frame assembling, the most difficult and complicated process in scientific and technological aspect and in construction has been successfully carried out and the building which tops the world's list in scale and height as reinforced concrete building has risen up imposingly in Pyongyang.

There is no super-high building in the world to match the Yugyong Hotel, as a reinforced concrete building which is safe and solid and required complicated method of construction.

The proud achievement in completing the frame assembling of the building of the Yugyong Hotel with our own designing, construction method and material in one year on the highest level in quality, which will mark a shining milestone in the history of construction of super-high buildings, is a mighty demonstration of the greatness of our party, potential of the independent national economy of our country and the chuche-based science and technology of construction which has reached a high standard.

Daily Encourages Production, Economization
SK0206020589 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2216 GMT 26 May 89

[NODONG SINMUN 27 May editorial: "Let Us Continue To Wage the Struggle To Increase Production Through Economization"]

[Text] Today, one of the most important issues in accelerating this year's march is that all party members and working people should continue to wage a struggle to increase production through economization, with the spirit of effecting victory in the 200-day campaign.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, has pointed out: Vigorously waging a struggle to increase production and conduct economization is an important condition at present to greatly advance the country's economy. Increasing production through economization is our party's consistent demand to speed up today's grand march. Economization should always be adhered to in the fields of production and construction. No matter how much production may be increased, it will be useless if economization is not conducted.

Economization is an important means of avoiding labor waste and material richness which have been built through the people's blood and sweat. By so doing, the country's wealth and power can be effectively developed and promoted. Only when we wage a struggle for economization can we further increase production even with small funds, and can we frugally manage the nation's economy. Strengthening the struggle to increase production and conduct economization is an important part of gearing up the socialist economic construction, by effectively mobilizing and utilizing the potentials of production resources in our country.

This year's militant tasks laid before us have demanded us to strengthen the struggle to increase production and conduct economization. In this year, the last year of the eighties, we should take many steps forward to carry out the tasks for the Third 7-Year Plan, by making rapid progress in all domains of production and construction. Only through the struggle to effectively utilize the inner reserves can such tasks be implemented. All functionaries and working people should correctly understand the importance of the struggle to increase production and conduct economization, and they should unanimously carry out this work.

What is much more important than anything else in the struggle to increase production and conduct economization is that all functionaries, party members, and working people should join in it as masters, while correctly understanding this struggle. The struggle for economization should be waged by everyone at any time. In addition, everyone should always carry out the work of the struggle for economization as masters.

While highly recognizing that they are masters of the nation's economy, all functionaries and working people should always use their brains to further economize the funds for raw materials, fuel, and power. As we continue to make efforts to economize everything, we will be able to create much more material richness at a lower cost. By so doing, our people will become rich.

Leading officials should be firm in the spirit of economization. Functionaries are organizers and guides in the production and construction. Therefore, the results in the struggle for economization largely depends on them.

Only when functionaries have a high spirit for economization can they meet the demands of everyone. At the same time, they can solidly carry out enterprise management. Leading officials at all units and all domains should deal with all problems and solve them with the nation in mind, with a high responsible spirit and consciousness of being masters and as commanding staffs of the revolution. In this way, they should not waste the funds for the valuable facilities, fuel, and materials, which have been established through our people's blood and sweat.

It is not proper to try to carry out the struggle to increase production, conduct economization, and to increase reserves only on a large scale. Those who spare and economize one thing, no matter how small it is, are conscientious housekeepers. Functionaries and working people should make every effort to economize even a watt of electricity, even a gram of coal and cement, and even a drop of oil.

The work to increase production and conduct economization can be successfully carried out, only through scrupulous and positive organizational work. Everything depends on the organization. By actively carrying out the work to organize and mobilize the broad strata of masses into the economization work, the party organizations and functionaries should sum up the production critique in conformity with the production, standard of material consumption per unit of product, and prime cost. By so doing, we should select the meritorious units and functionaries here.

Electricity and coal are the main power for production. Our party calls upon all of the masses to save energy. By carrying out the exchange-production organization and by saving fuel and power to the most, all domains and units of the national economy should economize water and steam, which have been produced through electricity and coal.

Technical innovation is an important means for increasing production and conducting economization. While carrying out the movement for a massive technical innovation through goal-orientedness, plants and enterprises, in particular, should concentrate their forces on the technical innovation to save raw materials, fuel, and power.

Maintaining a system and order and stressing control are important because, when control work is correctly combined with political work, the work of economization can bear fruits. All domains and units should strictly manage raw materials, fuel, facilities, and power and the order of using them. In addition, when the standard of material consumption per unit of product is exceeded, we should not overlook it but strongly deal with it, no matter how trivial it is.

By thoroughly devising the means for instrumentation, plants, enterprises, workshops, work teams, and all domains should be accurate in their measurements and accounting. At the same time, we should increase the roles of supervisory and control organs. By strengthening the control in terms of [word indistinct], we should seek much more reserves in plants and enterprises. And we should get them to further produce and construct by using the existing facilities, equipment, and manpower.

The roles of party organizations are very important in organizing and mobilizing the masses into the struggle to increase production and conduct economization. The organizations of each party should explain the party's demand of increasing production through economization to the masses by deeply going into them, and should strengthen the work of political organization to enable the broad strata of masses to positively and consciously participate in the struggle for economization.

The party's appeal has always been "Let us economize, and economize, and again economize." The organizations should not only positively help the masses keep in mind the party's appeal, but also help the functionaries to effect economic organization work by carrying out the work of economization.

Economization is none other than production increase. The important reserves for increasing production lie in strengthening the system of economization. All functionaries and working people should further positively join the struggle for economization and carry out much more economization. By so doing, they should successfully implement this year's plan, and should make this year brilliant as the year of historic victory.

Daily Comments on Winning 'Red Flag' Honor
SK2405101689 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2217 GMT 11 May 89

[NODONG SINMUN 12 May editorial: "Let Us Further Deepen the Movement To Win the Three Revolutions Red Flag in Conformity With Real Developments"]

[Text] Continuously deepening and developing the movement to win the Three Revolutions Red Flag is our party's consistent policy and the demand of actual developments.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party, has pointed out: The movement to win the Three Revolutions Red Flag is a powerful main force which effects a new turning point in all domains of our people's ideological and conscientious life as well as in the domains of economic and cultural construction.

Today we face the heavy tasks of spreading out firm prospects to brilliantly carry out this year's plan and to successfully carry out the Third 7-Year Plan by firmly adhering to the 200-day campaign and effecting a steady upsurge.

In order to successfully carry out these worthwhile tasks, all party members and the working people should further strengthen our solidarity, having one mind and purpose in our revolutionary ranks, centering on the party and the leader. In addition, they should effect another turning point in economic and cultural construction.

Vigorously carrying out the movement to win the Three Revolutions Red Flag becomes an important guarantee in successfully implementing all these tasks. Only when we further ignite the flames of the movement to win the Three Revolutions Red Flag can we energetically speed up the task of modelling the entire society on revolution and the working class. In addition, all the parties and the people, united with one mind and purpose, can further consolidate the might of our revolutionary ranks.

Today our revolution stands on high from where the scene of the complete victory of socialism comes into view. All domains and all units should further deepen the movement to win the Three Revolutions Red Flag in accordance with the demand of real developments to effect continuous victory in socialist construction under the banner of continuous revolution.

What is more important than anything else now in deepening the movement to win the Three Revolutions Red Flag, is to use innovations to renew the resolute targets to further speed up the three revolutions—ideological, technical, and cultural—and to push ahead indefatigably the struggle to implement them. The goal of carrying out the movement to win the Three Revolutions Red Flag is to brilliantly implement the task of modeling all of society on the *chuche* idea by vigorously accelerating the three revolutions.

More than anything else, we should powerfully carry out the movement to win the Three Revolutions Red Flag while adhering to further deepening the ideological revolution in conformity with actual development.

The degree of our people's political and ideological preparation is currently at a very high level. All party members and the working people burn with the desire to discharge loyalty and faith to the leader of the revolution by learning our party's noble leadership-oriented traits and being endlessly faithful to the cause of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song. While setting up the works of inculcating our party's greatness as the important resolute target of the movement to win the Three Revolutions Red Flag, all party organizations should push ahead powerfully with it in accordance with the demand of reality.

At the same time, party organizations should get all party members and the working people to live and work while deeply cherishing endless pride and conviction that they live and revolutionize in the *chuche*-oriented socialist fatherland, by loftily serving the great leader, by continuously strengthening the education of the *chuche* idea.

By highly demonstrating revolutionary spirit and combat capability in conformity with the demands of the era of carrying out the revolution, everyone should glorify every moment of his life with the devoted struggle for the party, the revolution, the fatherland, and the people.

Today, while the struggle to develop science and technology is being waged powerfully, the movement to win the Three Revolutions Red Flag should further kindle the flames toward the direction to implement the party's plan. All party members and the working people, being aware of defending and highly upholding the party's cause as science and technology, should set up the lofty target of the technological innovation and thoroughly implement it. Continuously raising the tasks of new technical innovation and making efforts to implement them without fail, with unfailing energetic research and practice, are important tasks in deepening the movement to win the Three Revolutions Red Flag.

All domains and units should carry out substantial struggle to again renew the targets of implementing the cultural revolution and to lift the degree of the working people's cultural knowledge to a higher degree in conformity with the intellectualization of the entire society, which is being promoted powerfully, and society's heightened level of culture.

In particular, by highly upholding the party's intention, they should make the city of Pyongyang, the capital of the revolution, more magnificent and splendid. In addition, by positively carrying out the struggle to establish the culture of production and life in all units throughout the country, they should further carry out the work of frugally and clearly building the cities and villages with the look of socialism.

All domains and units should also widely carry out various physical sports and culture activities for the working people and cultivate their cultural knowledge by guiding them to lead a cultural and emotional life well. By so doing, they should make the entire society be filled with the traits of cheerfulness and vitality.

In addition, it is important for all party members and the working people to actively learn the positive models created in various domains and units of socialist construction. Heroes, hidden heroes, and innovators have been born among our party members and the working people who have brilliantly inherited the heroic struggle tradition. All domains and all units should ensure that the movement to win the Three Revolutions Red Flag displays its might forcefully in the course of splendidly solving the issues currently intended by the party, by vigorously carrying out the struggle to learn in following the numerous positive models, such as the work style of people in Kiyang who have carefully managed water pumps for 30 years with the attitude befitting a master.

At the same time, while consistently adhering to the party's policy of vigorously promoting the movement to win the Three Revolutions Red Flag by closely linking with other mass movements, we should particularly carry out more active political work to take the heroes and hidden heroes as models by representing them. In this way, we should produce forerunners like Kim Hoe-il, Yi Sun-cha, Kil Hwak-sil, Yi Myong-won who guided and encouraged masses with the grand power to influence.

Substantially and persistently promoting the work of guiding organizations becomes an important guarantee to deepen the movement to win the Three Revolutions Red Flag. No matter how many complicated works are set, all party organizations not only should consistently adhere to the movement to win the Three Revolutions Red Flag, to which our party has attached the greatest importance, but also steadily promote the party's guidance in the overall process, including the works of promotion, summation, appreciation, and creation of a continuous social atmosphere for this movement. To this end, each of the party's organizations and its functionaries, with a proud work style, not only should deeply study real situations every time, but should also seek out the chuche-oriented method to strengthen the movement to win the Three Revolutions Red Flag. In addition, they should get rid of formalism in the guidance for this movement and see to it that the resolute targets are actually realized.

All domains and units, by further carrying out the movement to win the Three Revolutions Red Flag in conformity with actual developments, should effect a new revolutionary turning point in socialist construction.

South Korea

No To Chair Ministers Meeting on China

SK0806080189 Seoul YONHAP in English 0742 GMT
8 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 8 (YONHAP)—The government will convene a meeting next week of ministers concerned with security to analyze the impact of the turmoil in China on the Korean peninsula and discuss countermeasures.

Major topics will include what the chaos in China means for Seoul-Pyongyang relations, the government drive to promote ties with communist countries and economic exchanges between Seoul and Beijing.

The government decided Thursday to ask Japan and Australia to help evacuate South Koreans stranded in China aboard aircraft the two countries send to Beijing to take out their nationals

Some 200 Koreans including scores of company employees stationed in China are waiting for evacuation.

Among the participants of the meeting to be chaired by President No Tae-u will be Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun, Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung, Home Affairs Minister Yi Han-tong, Defense Minister Yi Sang-hun and Pak Se-chik, chief of the Agency for National Security Planning.

Task Force Formed To Protect Citizens in China

SK0806023889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
8 Jun 89 p 2

[Text] The government party yesterday formed a task force led by Rep. Na Chang-chu, a professor of politics, to discuss how to protect Korean people staying in China which is undergoing serious turmoil.

The Democratic Justice Party [DJP] made the decision in a meeting of key officers yesterday in the face of criticism of its lukewarm response to the serious situation in China.

The task force will have close consultation with the administration to take emergency measures to protect Korean businessman, correspondents and others staying in China.

Some 17 companies are conducting business in China and about 100 Korean people are estimated to be in Beijing.

Shipping Line to China Still Plans To Open

SK0806023489 Seoul YONHAP in English 0209 GMT
8 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 8 (YONHAP)—A container vessel will sail from South Korea to China on June 17, launching a direct service on schedule despite the turmoil in China.

"The direct line will open as scheduled with the departure of "Melissa" from Incheon on June 17 although turbulence is going on in China," an official of Sinokor Co., a Sino-Korean joint venture, said Thursday.

"Melissa" is scheduled to arrive at the west coast port June 15 from Southeast Asia and call at three Chinese ports—Shanghai on June 21, Xingang on June 24 and Dalian on June 25.

Some 120 containers for Chinese ports had been collected but about 10 percent were canceled due to concerns about the unrest.

The official said it is entirely possible departure will be delayed at the last minute if the Chinese situation deteriorates, forcing "Melissa" to return to Korea without collecting any freight in China.

Sinokor is a joint venture set up by Dongnama Shipping Co. And China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corp. On a 50-50 basis. The two firms have agreed to biweekly sailings of the 206 TEU [twenty-footer equivalent unit] ship between Pusan and Inchon ports and the Chinese ports.

Goods To Be Shown in Moscow, Beijing

SK2605042289 Seoul YONHAP in English 0158 GMT
26 May 89

[Text] Seoul, May 26 (OANA-YONHAP)—Manufactured goods from Korea will be shown in Moscow and Beijing in July for the first time this year, the Korea Trade Promotion Corp. (KOTRA) said Friday [26 May].

"Korea Product Show in Moscow" will feature Sunkyong, Samsung, Hyundai and 11 other firms exhibiting textiles, construction equipment, electronics and automobiles July 7-13 to commemorate the opening of KOTRA's Moscow office April 13, a KOTRA official said.

He said Lucky Gold Star International and six other general trading firms will participate in the "Beijing International Fair" July 14-20. They are expected to display sporting goods, aiming at the 1990 Beijing Asian Games.

Kim Tae-chung Softens Criticism of No Tae-u

SK0706095189 Seoul YONHAP in English 0902 GMT
7 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 7 (YONHAP)—Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung sought to soften his outspoken criticism of president No Tae-u Wednesday, saying he did not want to oust No but to hurry the arrival of full democracy.

Kim, president of the Party for Peace and Democracy, said his recent remarks in Kwangju calling for the ouster of the No government were just intended to apply pressure so that No would take resolute measures for democratization and liquidating the previous government legacies.

But he did say No should be subject to an interim appraisal of his presidency next February or March if he fails to liquidate Fifth Republic legacies.

Kim earlier urged No not to undergo the interim evaluation, saying that it would cause political confusion.

At an outdoor rally Saturday in a Kwangju college, Kim said he and his party will launch a campaign to oust No unless he takes punitive action against core figures responsible for the misrule of former president Chon Tu-hwan and carries out his promise to move toward full democracy.

The remarks drew close scrutiny as they may indicate a change of attitude toward the No administration.

The ruling camp, angered by Kim's outburst against No, hinted it may postpone a meeting with No due next week.

U.S. Telecommunication Talks Proposal Rejected

SK0806020089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
8 Jun 89 p 3

[Text] Korea yesterday rejected a U.S. proposal for the resumption of negotiations on the opening of the Korean telecommunications market, postponing the talks between the two governments to late August.

The United States Trade Representatives [USTR] proposed last Friday reopening of the deadlocked talks in Seoul June 13-14 or in a European city June 23-24.

Korea is on the U.S. list of priority foreign countries [PFC] according to "Super 301" of the Omnibus Trade Bill.

Meanwhile, a spokesman at the Communications Ministry said that it is not the right time for talks as high-ranking ministry officials have left for Nice, France, to participate in the Plenipotentiary Committee of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

The USTR suggested that the future talks start on the basis of the results of the negotiations in February, the spokesman said. At that time, Korea made several concessions to the U.S. side on condition that Korea not be included in the list of PFCs.

But the Korean side holds a different view. The spokesman said that as Korea was named a PFC following the breakdown of the February talks, the two sides should resume the negotiations from scratch.

The ministry is considering downgrading the chief negotiator as the U.S. has newly picked Gordana S. Earp, Asia and Pacific director for Korean affairs, to head the U.S. delegation, replacing Peter F. Allgeir, assistant USTR for Asia and the Pacific.

Firms Accused of Intellectual Rights Violations

SK0806050689 Seoul YONHAP in English 0234 GMT
8 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 8 (YONHAP)—South Korea will penalize firms that violate intellectual property rights and may revoke their trading licenses, the trade and industry ministry said Thursday.

A ministry official said the decision is attributable to worries over expanding trade friction with the United States, which accuses Korea of far more unfair trade practices than Taiwan and Hong Kong.

The United States recently informed South Korea that goods of seven companies violate intellectual property rights.

The ministry held a hearing on charges against the seven, including Tongyang Nylon, Hyundai Electronic Ind., Goldstar, G.I. Corporation and Crown Toy, on Wednesday.

Most firms denied the charges.

The basic input output systems of personal computers that Tongyang exported were seized by U.S. customs agents because they trespass on IBM's intellectual property rights.

Tongyang said Award Software Inc. of the United States had licensed its use of the technology and thus any infringements were committed by Award rather than Tongyang.

The United States also charged that Hyundai's EPROM [erasable programable read only memory] BIOS [basic input/output system] and keyboard controllers for personal computers use IBM software.

Hyundai said the products passed customs inspection after the softwares in question were replaced or removed.

North Proposal Said 'Unworthy of Attention'

SK0806031289 Seoul YONHAP in English 0254 GMT
8 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 8 (YONHAP)—A North Korean proposal for talks with the South on transit procedures for South Koreans to attend July's World Festival of Youth and Students in Pyongyang was flatly rejected Thursday.

"The North's proposal is unworthy of attention. We never offered to discuss the matter of our students passing through the Demilitarized Zone to attend the forthcoming event," a high-ranking official of the Reunification Ministry said.

North Korea's Preparatory Committee of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students proposed to Reunification Minister Yi Hong-ku Wednesday that the South and the North consult on procedures for South Korean students to cross the Demilitarized Zone to participate in the Pyongyang event.

The North's committee, in a telephone message to Yi, offered to hold the talks at 10 a.m. June 14 at Panmunjom with two or three officials from each side participating.

The message said the committee noted Yi's remarks May 25 that authorities from both sides should discuss procedural matters concerning passage across the Demilitarized Zone by South Korean students.

Seoul recently banned student attendance at the Pyongyang event, saying participation would be exploited by the North Korean communists to their maximum advantage.

Chondaehyop, a radical student group, insists it will still send a delegation to Pyongyang and vows a struggle to achieve participation.

Prosecutor Urges Action Against Students

SK0706094689 Seoul YONHAP in English 0723 GMT
7 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 7 (YONHAP)—Prosecutor General Kim Ki-chun instructed prosecutors nationwide Wednesday to take legal action against attempts by activist students to attend the World Youth and Student Festival scheduled for July in Pyongyang.

Kim also told prosecutors to sternly deal with campus activities that praise North Korea under the cloak of a campaign to "rightly understand the North."

He called it "an act of benefiting the enemy."

Chondaehyop, the national alliance of activist student groups, the largest student organization in South Korea, is leading the campaign to promote and attend the Pyongyang festival and says it will continue to seek to attend the international event.

Alliance leaders assert that the government has no right to stop them from going to Pyongyang as their participation is consistent with the universal right of freedom of association.

The Chondaehyo leadership, invited by North Korea to attend the festival, said they will hold a meeting with North Korean students at Seoul's Yonsei University over the weekend.

An alliance spokesman said they would launch protest rallies if riot troopers try to obstruct the planned inter-Korea meeting, adding that they will ask the Foreign Ministry to allow North Korean delegates to attend the meeting.

The chief prosecutor denounced the student alliance promoting the youth festival for neglecting authorized channels in their attempts to contact their counterparts in the North.

In March, a committee to promote South-North student exchanges was set up by the government to counter North Korea's moves to have Southern students take part in the event, Kim said.

The committee, however, has been ignored by the festival organizers in Pyongyang. Chondaehyop has been invited without prior consultation with the committee.

"The festival is a political propaganda ploy aimed at what North Korea calls 'anti-imperialist solidarity,'" Kim said.

He has instructed prosecutors to set up regional task forces to handle festival-related activities.

The move comes amidst a Pyongyang festival fad on campuses in Seoul and other major cities.

Various programs promoting the event are being held and some students have made models of Pyongyang for familiarization.

Students on some campuses have displayed North Korean posters advertising the festival and have reprinted them in student magazines.

* Economic Reform Affects Foreign Trade

41070099 Seoul PUKHAN in Korean
No 207, Mar 89 pp 68-77

[Article by Pak Chun-sam, PhD Yonsei University; member of the Societies of Japanese, USSR, and Eastern European Studies; previously on Research Faculty of George Washington University; and currently professor at the Korea Defense Academy]

[Excerpts] Introduction

Recently, the spirit encouraging economic exchange between South and North Korea has been rising. Some optimistic people feel that the Kumkangsan [Mt. Kumkang] tour may not be too distant based on the fact that economic exchanges between the South and the North has developed to such an extent that they are promoting a joint development of Kumkangsan. Others, who are more pessimistic about future development in the South-North economic exchange, analyze the recent development as a North Korean strategy aimed at agitating the South, and insist that we should not be influenced by it.

How, then, will future South-North economic exchanges unfold?

In this paper, I have tried to analyze such economic exchanges using a structural comparative method, an analysis method based on existing examples in other socialist countries.

Major Factors in the Socialist Economic Reform

Socialist economic reform, as a broad concept, has a multifaceted nature, encompassing even the nation's racial and religious problems in addition to political, economic, social, and historic aspects. Thus, in order to understand clearly the major factors of socialist economic reform, all of these aspects must be analyzed. A nation's economic system is developed, not by chance, but with a clear analysis of all of the areas stated above. [passage omitted]

As the planned index increased together with the growth of the economic scale, the management capability of the central economic authorities exceeded their limit. There

was economic loss due to such extensive growth in the socialist economy. For example, enterprises wasted resources by requesting more material than was needed, and they neglected quality control and achieved only the assigned production norm.

Furthermore, prices, set by the government and out of balance with economic conditions, did not provide sufficient information for proper planning. The most fundamental factor in decisionmaking regarding resource distribution is market price. The centralized planning method, which utilizes an official pricing system artificially set to guarantee a balance in various aspects of consumption and production, distorted the resource distribution even further. As they became more prosperous due to the expansion of the national economy, the people's desire for a higher standard of living gradually increased. As a result, the market structure changed from the traditional sellers' market to a buyers' market, and demanded a pricing system which reflects the supply and demand in the market together with a planned economic system.

Meanwhile, the moral incentive system, based on the characteristics of the socialist economic system, which advocates collective interest rather than individual interest as a motive of human behavior, resulted in a big decline in labor productivity. The enterprise evaluation system based on the achievement of quantitative goals not only failed to encourage the desire to work, but resulted in a lessening of efficiency due to a failure in encouraging creativity.

Furthermore, it was necessary for economic growth strategies to be oriented toward foreign countries because most Eastern European countries had limited natural resources necessary for economic development, and the market potential for large-scale production was weak.

Patterns of Socialist Economic Reform

The processes and contents of economic reforms in the socialist countries differ from each other, depending upon their political situation, economic development stage, and historic, geographic and social environment.

Starting from the 20th Soviet Union's Communist Party Congress in 1956, where Soviet leaders acknowledged the possibility of various lines of socialism, the economic systems in socialist countries began to take on various forms as reforms took place. Consequently, one of the characteristics of the socialist economic reform is the diversification of economic systems. For example, Morris Bornstein¹ classified the socialist economic system according to partial or minor reform [preceding four words in English] and comprehensive or major reform [preceding four words in English], whereas R. Selucky² classified the economic system by market reform [preceding two words in English] and technocrat reform [preceding two words in English]. Carmelo Mesa-Lago³

classified it according to ideological goals [preceding two words in English]; and Vladimir V. Kusun⁴ according to the rationalized model of central management [preceding five words in English] and the market socialism within the framework of planning and state intervention [preceding nine words in English]. Kato⁵ of Japan classified the socialist economic systems into administrative and directive planning, economic stimulation method, inductive market, or directive economy. J. Wilczynski⁶ classified them into the bureaucratic centralized model, the planometric centralized model, the selectively decentralized model, and the supplemented market model [preceding 16 words in English].

An analysis of various people's classification models of the socialist economic systems can be summarized as: (1) early planometric centralized model, (2) selectively decentralized model, (3) rationalized decentralized model, (4) expansive decentralized model, and (5) supplemental market model.

The socialist countries' economic reforms can be said to be a process of from (1) to (5).

The procedure from (1) to (5), however, sometimes reversed back to (1) again. Examples are the Soviet Union's New Economic Policy (NEP) in the early 1920's, China's Adjustment Policy in the early 1950's, and the retreat of economic reform in the early 1960's in Czechoslovakia.

Economic exchanges among socialist countries in the 1980's originally started from the first economic reform in the 1950's and the second one in 1965. Compared to the second economic reform, the current economic reform shows great progress in decentralization, utilization of market mechanism, expansion of the materialistic reward system, and economic exchange with outside countries. The change in the quality of economic reform differs depending upon political policies, economic developmental stage, and historic and social environment of each nation.

If we classify the socialist nations' economic system according to the models prior to the economic reform of the 1980's, Yugoslavia is a typical nation belonging to model (1), the Supplemental Market Model; Hungary and China belong to model (2), the Expansive Decentralized Model; the Soviet Union belongs to model (3), the Rationalized Decentralized Model; Romania belongs to model (4), the Selectively Decentralized Model; and Albania belongs to model (5), the Planometric Centralized Model. [Translator's note: The author contradicts himself in model numbers that he defined earlier and those quoted in this paragraph.]

The socialist countries' economic reforms can be said to be a process of from (1) to (5).

Economic Reform in North Korea

How is the North Korean economy changing in view of the other socialist countries' economic reforms?

The North Korean economy, together with Albania, maintains the most centralized and closed system among the socialist nations, which is typical of the Stalinist model.

It is not true, however, that there is no change in the North Korean economy. The author considers the influence of Chinese and Soviet economic changes in the 1980's as a starting point in the North Korean economic change. In the author's opinion, however, the starting point in North Korea's attempt to change their economy might be the "6-Year Plan of the People's Economic Development" from 1971 to 1976. This plan was intended to correct the imbalance created by the previous 7-Year Economic Plan and to enrich domestic economy by normalizing production. The main objectives of the 6-Year Plan were to solidly develop industrialization and its achievement; to make the materialistic and technological foundation of the socialist society even stronger by raising technical innovation to a higher level; and to liberate the workers from hard labor in all areas of the people's economy⁷. Here, the materialist and technological foundation of the socialist society means the collection of all the materialist and technological means of production on which a socialist economy is based. It also means a productivity increase which encompasses both humanist and materialist sides.

This is what the Five Great Technological Revolutions mean.

In order to achieve these objectives, the North Korean economy promoted a different method from the traditional one. It is the foreign capital approach [preceding three words in English]. Although this approach did not succeed in view of the fact that it was a policy change under the circumstances that they did not have enough absorptive capacity of foreign capital [preceding five words in English] through internal economic reform, it can be said that the North Korean economy is structurally under the condition that they should adopt the outward-looking approach. As Bela Balassa⁸ analyzed, countries like Korea or Taiwan with small-scale economies achieved a marked growth by adopting an outward-looking growth strategy, [preceding three words in English] whereas in the case of Argentina, Brazil, and the Philippines, the rate of manufacturing and the overall economy were high in the 1950's, since the light industries, with fairly simple domestic production, were easily able to substitute for imports. After the easy period passed, economic growth remained relatively slow due to slow import substitution in the area of high-tech products, intermediate goods, and capital goods⁸.

In conclusion, under the current North Korean economic structure, the outward-looking economic strategy is more suitable than the self-sufficiency strategy.

In view of their economic structure, it was a very appropriate policy for North Korea to have imported various plants and foreign loans from economically advanced Western countries during the period of the 6-Year Economic Plan. Furthermore, such a policy change can be considered as a kind of economic reform aimed toward foreign countries.

The North Korean economic reform aimed toward foreign countries, however, ended in failure. Their foreign debt increased and there were delays in payments.

It was a natural consequence for the North Korean economy, which lacked absorption capacity of foreign capital. Ravi I. Gulhati⁹ defined absorption capacity of foreign capital as made up of the number of specialists, managers, and skilled workers, the economic system and investment plan which can utilize these people and decisionmaking capabilities of policymakers concerning development plans. The main reason for the North Korean failure was that they accepted Western capital and plants while lacking in Gulhati's conditions.

North Korea promoted a joint investment policy in the areas of industry, construction, transportation, science and technology, and tourism by promulgating in September 1984 the "Joint Investment Law," which consisted of five chapters and 26 articles. Joint investment has the advantage of not having to pay back the principal and interest, the side benefit of learning the advanced technology and management skills of the industrially advanced nations, and becoming effective in increasing exports by the easier expansion of export markets¹⁰. It can be said to be a natural policy change for North Korea, who had previously experienced delays in payment of foreign loans during the 6-Year Economic Plan.

The joint investment policy, however, also ended in failure. Out of negotiations on more than 100 projects so far with about 10 Western nations including Japan, France, West Germany, Hong Kong, Austria, India, Sweden, only 23 projects have materialized, including joint projects with the Soviet Union and China. Only the following projects are considered to be major accomplishments of the joint investments: construction of an international hotel in Yangkakto [Yangkak island] (the construction started on 25 February 1985, but is still incomplete) with Bernard Campenon Company of France; a golf course in Pyongyang (with the capital of Chongnyon [General Association of Koreans Residing in Japan]); Kim Man-yu Hospital (with Chongnyon capital); Taetongkang Automobile Repair Company (with Chongnyon capital); Nakwon Department Store (with Chongnyon capital); and Changkwang Coffee Shop (with Chongnyon capital). [passage omitted]

In December 1988, by newly establishing the Joint Industrial Investment Project Office within the State Administration Council, North Korea set up a more advanced economic cooperation system with foreign countries. Furthermore, they are now emphasizing tourism and have established the Tourism Office under the State Administration Council. These efforts are consistent with the goal of the Third 7-Year Economic Plan, in which they are trying to expand trade with foreign countries. All of these developments can be said to be outward-oriented economic reform.

Together with this, signs of internal economic reform started to surface in North Korea. They partially adopted an independent profit system by giving the enterprises independence; and they started to exercise the decentralization policy by emphasizing the roles of local economic organizations. They also partially adopted a material incentive system [preceding three words in English]; and they turned to a new economic policy of shifting from heavy industries to agriculture and light industries. All of these efforts are considered to be internal economic reform. All of these economic reforms originated in the Second 7-Year Economic Plan but never materialized. Kim Il-song's speech on "Improvement of Economic Management System" delivered to the 10th plenum of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee in 1985 was the impetus for these reforms.

These internal economic reforms, however, are being carried out in only very limited areas. Yet Tae'an or Chongsanli Work Systems still dominate most of the people's economy. According to the previous classification of economic reform, North Korean economic reform is considered to be in transition from Model (5), the Planometric Centralized Model of Albania, to Model (4), the Selectively Decentralized Model of Romania.

North Korean Economic Reform and South-North Exchange

The most conspicuous change in the North Korean economy is the opening up to foreign countries. There is only a hint of internal economic reform getting started, but reform as it relates to foreign countries is being carried out with utmost speed.

The examples are, as mentioned previously, the foreign loan and plants import from the industrially advanced Western nations during the 6-Year Economic Plan, and the establishment of the Joint Investment Law, the Joint Industrial Investment Project Office, and the Tourism Office.

Previous examples, such as the economic exchange processes between the East and the West, and those between East and West Germany, another divided nation like Korea, indicate that joint investment projects begin, after the establishment of mutual trust, to move toward direct exchange after initial indirect exchange processes.

In view of these examples, the recent North Korean approach toward Western countries is an exceptional one. Despite foreign debts which have rapidly increased from \$2.9 billion in 1958, to \$4.0 billion in 1986, and to \$5.0 billion in 1987; and despite the fact that Western banks to whom North Korea owes \$1.7 billion have cut their credit off, North Korea is still trying to bring about joint investments using Western capital with the establishment of the Joint Investment Law, before they have recovered the lost trust of Western financial markets.

Especially, in their relations with South Korea, they have established the Economic Cooperation Committee; and they have proposed the mutual undertaking of building a railroad between Seoul and Sinuichu (Kyongui Line) at the last five South-North economic meetings. Although they were able to find common items from a wish list of mutual exchange, North Korea unilaterally discontinued further economic meetings for political reasons. Under such circumstances, their proposals for joint development of Kumkangsan and joint participation in a Siberian development project are very new approaches, considering the previously historic examples. Of course, the economic exchange between South and North Korea may not necessarily follow general examples. It is clear, however, that the necessary condition for the economic exchange to progress based on mutual trust is lacking.

Although China has actively tried to bring in foreign capital through an open policy since 1979, they have come to realize that they cannot absorb foreign investment without internal economic reform. In view of the fact that China, after a 3-year full-fledged internal economic reform, was able to prepare itself to absorb foreign investment, the sign of internal economic reform in North Korea since 1980 can be considered positively.

Epilogue

Full-scale economic reforms in China and the Soviet Union started with a political power reshuffle. In other Eastern socialist countries, however, even though there was no power reshuffle, economic reform had already begun in the 1950's. However, due to tight control by the Soviet Union their efforts for reform have been suppressed. Encouraged by the Soviet Union's current reform efforts, other Eastern nations are now accelerating their own economic reforms.

In view of these examples, there will be a limit to the North Korean economic reform, which has not been preceded by a political power reshuffle. It is difficult to predict the future direction of the North Korean economic reform in view of the fact that East Germany, a divided nation like Korea, is heading toward the technocrat reform model, in spite of the fact that all other socialist nations are promoting full-fledged economic reforms based on the supplemented market model.

South Korea is not presently gaining much from the South-North exchange, just as the exchange between East and West Germany does not contribute to the economy of West Germany; whereas it makes a significant contribution to the development of the East German economy. North Korea benefits more from such an exchange than the South, and the need for an exchange is also greater for North Korea.

Therefore, it is necessary for South Korea to approach gradually and with caution South-North economic trade based on reforms promoted by North Korea, and also in accordance with the degree of progress in mutual trust.

Footnotes

1. Bornstein, M., "Economic Reform in Eastern Europe," *Comparative Economic System: Model and Case*, ed. M. Bornstein (Illinois: R. D. Irwin Inc., 1979) pp 290-291.
2. Selucky, R., "Economic Reforms in Eastern Europe; Political Background and Economic Significance" (New York: Praeger Publishers Inc., 1972) pp 43-56.
3. Mesa-Lago, C., "A Continuum Model for Global Comparison"; *Comparative Socialist System: Essays on Politics and Economics*, eds. C. Mesa-Lago and C. Beck (Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Center for International Studies, 1975) pp 96.
4. Kusin, V. V., "An Overview of Eastern European Reformism," *Soviet Studies: Vol XXIII, No 3*, (July 1976) pp 361-381.
5. Kato, K., "Theory of Economic Systems," (Tokyo: Oriental Economic Newspaper Co., 1971) p 192.
6. Wilczynski, J., "The Economics of Socialism," 4th ed. (London: G. Allen and Unwin Ltd., 1982) pp 3-6.
7. "Collected Works of Kim Il-song," Vol V p 447.
8. Balassa, B., "Trade Policies in Developing Countries," *AMERICAN ECONOMIC REVIEW* (March 1971).
9. Gulhati, R., "The Need for Foreign Resources, Absorptive Capacity and Debt Serving Capacity," Paper for IEA [International Economic Association] Conference on Capital Movements and Economic Development, Washington, D.C., 1965.
10. MacDougall, L., "The Benefits and Costs of Private Investment from Abroad": A Theoretical Approach, *Economic Record* (March 1960) pp 13-35.

Sakhalin Resident's Repatriation Said Possible

SK0806021889 Seoul YONHAP in English 0138 GMT
8 Jun 89

[Text] Moscow, June 8 (YONHAP)—The Soviet Union has agreed to allow more than 200 Koreans living on the island of Sakhalin to resettle in South Korea this year, South Korean opposition leader Kim Yong-sam said Wednesday.

Kim, on a nine-day trip to the Soviet Union, said agreement was reached in meetings with officials from the Communist Party Central Committee Tuesday.

"The Soviet Union accepted our proposal that the repatriation of ethnic Koreans in their 60s and 70s be realized this year," Kim told a press conference at the Moscow Institute of World Economy and International Relations.

"The Soviet side expressed a basic understanding on allowing ethnic Koreans to return to South Korea on a humanitarian basis," Kim said.

Kim, president of the Reunification Democratic Party, also said Soviet Officials promised they will notify him before he leaves Moscow of procedures for talks with Korean officials on the repatriation.

The negotiations would be the first time that South Korea and the Soviet Union have discussed the repatriation of Koreans in the Soviet Union. In the absence of diplomatic ties between Moscow and Seoul, Japan acted as a mediator in previous talks.

"The Soviets also made it clear they will allow Koreans living in Sakhalin to freely visit South Korea," said Kim, the first South Korean politician formally invited to the Soviet Union.

Nearly 60,000 Koreans and their offspring live on Sakhalin, according to government statistics. The first-generation Koreans were shipped to the island by Japan as draftees during World War II.

*** PPD, RDP Expected To 'Resume Dialogue'**

41070118 Seoul CHUGAN CHOSON in Korean
23 Apr 89 pp 18-21

[By YONHAP NEWS reporter Han Tong-yun: "How Long Will the PPD-RDP Feud Continue? Aggravation Seen Since the 'Mid-Terra Assessment Postponement' and the 'Mun Ik-hwan Turmoil'"]

[Text] Perpetually at War Over the Cabinet System Plan, Coalition Government Rumor, Etc.

"He has been doing the coming and going all his life. But now it looks like he has finally gone as far as he could. At the time of the last presidential election, while we were trying to run a single candidate, he even rejected plans for a future new election and walked away. At that moment I knew that things had gone amiss. Nonetheless...."

The remark was made by Kim Yong-sam, president of the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] at a gathering with acquaintances. He was commenting on Kim Tae-chung, president of the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] as the latter had, since the postponement of the midterm assessment of the president's performance, announced plans for joint endorsements for candidates for elections to establish local autonomy system, and for a constitutional revision to permit a shift to the cabinet

responsibility system, one after another. At the gathering, Kim Yong-sam, they say, recalled his ill-fated love affair (?) with Kim Tae-chung since the days of the Fifth National Assembly, expressing his displeasure about the PPD president. He said: "They keep asking me, almost annoyingly, why I allow myself to be deceived by him over and over again. The fact is that I always trust the people rather than trust him. He has deceived not only me but also the people."

Those two quotes cast full light on the present status of the PPD-RDP relationship. Since deferment of the midterm assessment was announced, PPD and RDP have been perpetually at war with each other, repeating offensive and defensive battles over virtually every issue, including the proposed cabinet responsibility system, the rumored coalition government plan, the Rev Mun Ik-hwan's visit to North Korea, and the proposed talks of the four party presidents. In a way, they have been acting as if they had been doomed to a head-on collision course. The latest flames of rivalry between the two parties, rekindled after a lull following the last presidential election, is not simple emotional strife, but is gradually taking on an appearance that threatens to bring fundamental changes to the political domains of this country, to the concern of the public.

What is at the root of the PPD-RDP feud? And how will it impact on the future political domains? How should people interpret the battles?

"Deep-rooted distrust" represents RDP's view of PPD. On the other hand, for PPD, RDP is a thorn in the flesh, one may say.

For several months following the 26 April general elections last year, which put PPD in the spot of number one opposition party against the expectations of most of the people, PPD sang of its happy lot both inside and outside the National Assembly. After all, PPD had always been in the center of issues and, of the three opposition parties, the biggest recipient of petitions and lobbying.

PPD President Kim Tae-chung had worked hard, with a certain degree of success, to plant a moderate image of himself among middle-class voters in particular, who had turned their backs on him in the past, touring military units, police stations and even movie houses and theaters.

Last summer, when the whole family went to the Naksan beach for a vacation, Kim Tae-chung said that "I am having the happiest time of my life." The National Assembly hearings last year, however, brought a complete change in the atmosphere that once appeared favorable for his bid for presidency. The hearings, the first in the history of parliament of our country, in effect put a brake on PPD's rosy program. In a posthearings public opinion poll, PPD unexpectedly fell behind RDP

and the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] in popularity and, as a result, had to yield to RDP the initiative over the paramount political issue—resolution of Fifth Republic irregularity cases.

The fact that RDP made the advance meant that the PPD strategy for presidency struck an enormous snag.

Kim Tae-chung had made every possible effort to win over the middle class in order to overcome the regional and class limitations facing him. And his challenge now hit a snag.

Gossip Within the Ruling Camp Over the Midterm Assessment Deferment Decision; "the Collusion, Secret Accord Rumors Are a Trap"

It is in this context that many people understand why PPD and its president, Kim Tae-chung, worked with DJP and the New Democratic Republican Party [NDRP], leaving RDP out, and agreed to the postponement of the midterm assessment.

In other words, the view of those people is that lurking behind the move of PPD and Kim Tae-chung was their strategy to remove the midterm assessment issue for the uninterested middle class and, thereby, isolate RDP and Kim Yong-sam, its president, who had launched a campaign of distrust against PPD, as "a childish group and a dangerous politician."

With regard to the PPD moves for a constitutional revision to establish a cabinet responsibility system and for joint endorsements of candidates for local elections, which came in succession following postponement of the midterm assessment, RDP in fact appears to be unable to hide its suspicion, viewing them as representing a DJP-PPD scheme to isolate RDP and their political collusion.

Before the announcement on 20 March of the decision to postpone the midterm assessment, DJP informed RDP of it only through an auxiliary body and "on an extremely limited basis" and "by means that could have barred a clear-cut judgment"; with PPD, however, according to the RDP view, it had maintained close consultations and negotiations from the conception of the deferment plan to the moment of decision on it.

RDP put out all its feelers to catch surreptitious "contacts" and "secret talks" between the ruling camp and PPD involving the postponement of the midterm assessment. Also, RDP has information that Kim Pok-tong, a brother-in-law of President No Tae-u, was deeply involved.

Some RDP executives would cite as a significant movement the fact that Kim Tae-chung and PPD executives and Kim Pok-tong made frequent visits to Olympiad Hotel in downtown Seoul before and after the deferment

decision. One of them even claims that he witnessed Kim Pok-tong meeting with PPD executives on the evening of 21 March, the day after the deferment announcement.

Some went so far as to view the Kim Tae-chung-announced cabinet system plan as another thing based on a "secret accord" between Kim Pok-tong and Kim Tae-chung or the new "TK (Taegu, Kwangju) mafia" and are on guard against it.

However, Kim Tae-chung and PPD reacted strongly against the RDP claims of "collusion" and "secret accord," denying them, and insisting that they are a trap.

It has been learned that PPD is pressing for a shift to the cabinet responsibility system on the grounds that the people are increasingly supporting it, and that the direct election system for the presidency has completed its mission, which was to bring an end to the military dictatorship.

On the other hand, RDP expresses great displeasure over the cabinet system concept of the Kim Tae-chung side, contending that it seeks to "strangle" RDP President Kim Yong-sam.

RDP assumes that if the proposed cabinet system leads to adoption of the medium-size constituencies system as proposed by DJP Chairman Pak Chun-kyu, apportioning 2-4 or 2-5 National Assembly members to each constituency, RDP as number three party would have to face a high possibility of losing bases because of pincer attacks by the number one and number two parties. Under this assumption, RDP is furious at Kim Tae-chung and his cabinet system plan.

RDP insists that words leaked to political quarters of a "coalition government" or "policy alliance" immediately after the Blue House meeting on 10 March between President No Tae-u and PPD President Kim Tae-chung were not groundless.

In RDP's view, the joint endorsement plan for candidates in local elections is also based on a DJP-PPD "conspiracy" to support each other's candidates in relatively weak districts and thereby encroach on RDP bases. Although PPD Floor Leader Kim Won-ki said that "our partner in the joint endorsement program is either RDP or NDRP," RDP charges that the program is, like the cabinet system plan, a product of a secret accord between the number one and number two parties.

Therefore, RDP's posture against PPD since the postponement of the midterm assessment is more determined than ever. Specifically, RDP's distrust is based on the 4 March agreement of the three Kims concerning the midterm assessment issue.

"The Rev Mun Ik-hwan and Kim Tae-chung Had Discussed Mun's Visit to North Korea"; Expose Drives the Complacent PPD Into a Corner

RDP fundamentally distrusts PPD for the fact that Kim Tae-chung broke the number one point of the agreement that the midterm assessment should be carried out as a confidence vote as originally promised by President No, "even before the ink has dried" on the agreement paper. It was against the backdrop of this deep distrust that RDP President Kim Yong-sam shouted "No more cheating!" when the postponement of the midterm assessment was announced, according to explanations by Kim Yong-sam's aides.

As for Kim Yong-sam, it is possible, one may say, that he had the intention of using the midterm assessment as an opportunity to finally turn the table on Kim Tae-chung after being an underdog for decades in popularity.

RDP and Kim Yong-sam last summer vowed that "we will not use the midterm assessment as an opportunity to seize power." According to analyses, the about-face they made in less than 6 months was prompted in part by the plight of the number two opposition party in a struggle not to be estranged from the center of politics; meanwhile, observers also note that RDP is not necessarily innocent of an attempt to drive PPD, showing an ambiguous attitude over the midterm assessment issue, into a tight corner.

It is a fact that in its basic position toward the midterm assessment issue, RDP, while ostensibly pretending to be running a hardline drive for nonconfidence in the President, actually wanted the midterm assessment to be called off or reduced in scale. In view of the fact that RDP and Kim Yong-sam had been worried about calls for an opposition merger and retirement of the two Kims that could arise if the opposition suffered a defeat in the midterm assessment, one cannot but have the impression that RDP's street struggles were directed, in large measures, against PPD.

It is also a fact that the issue of the Rev Mun Ik-hwan's visit to North Korea, surfacing at a time the emotional confrontation between Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam was escalating following deferment of the midterm assessment, made a decisive contribution to aggravating the relationship between the two persons.

On 27 March, the day following disclosure of Mun's North Korea visit, RDP leaked word that the Rev Mun Ik-hwan visited [Kim Tae-chung at his residence in] Tonggyodong on 19 March immediately before his departure for Tokyo for consultations on his North Korea visit plan. Then, at a session of the National Assembly Home Affairs Committee just convened, RDP had its assemblymen, Sim Wan-ku and Cho Man-hu, pursue this matter in interpellation with Home Affairs Minister Yi Han-tong. Thus, RDP began to push PPD,

which was complacent with the political initiative regained after postponement of the midterm assessment, into a tight corner, they say.

Kim Tae-chung, who had maintained that he "knew nothing" about Mun's North Korea visit until 27 March, eventually admitted on 19 April that he met with Mun on 19 March. He even disclosed that he, Mun, and Mun's younger brother, PPD Vice President Mun Tong-hwan, had another meeting on 26 March in the Olympia Hotel to discuss the visit.

Without stopping at that, RDP kept going and took advantage of the anti-Mun public opinion by spreading word that "Kim Tae-chung has sent a personal letter or a message to Kim Il-song through the Rev Mun Ik-hwan," thus stressing the alleged "inseparable relations" between Mun and Kim Tae-chung. Needless to say, the Mun controversy embarrassed the Kim Tae-chung side; it even led to unseen friction between the Institute of Peace and Democracy, a PPD affiliate, and conservative PPD members. The controversy was that damaging to PPD.

Kim Tae-chung, addressing a campaign mass rally in Mukho on 9 April in the Tonghae City reelection, said that "at a time the postponement of the midterm assessment sent PPD's popularity spiraling upward, this controversy involving the Rev Mun Ik-hwan occurred and I feel just dumbfounded." This would show how painful the impact of the revelations of the Kim Tae-chung-Mun Ik-hwan meetings by RDP's "expose" tactics was.

Furthermore, RDP President Kim Yong-sam in late March, when PPD was in the midst of the Mun troubles, told a hastily called press conference that "the Rev Mun Ik-hwan should assume due responsibility for his activity in North Korea." Thus, he shifted back to a "conservative" line, leaving PPD back on the "reformist" side and thereby making the plight of PPD and Kim Tae-chung even more difficult, according to analyses by observers on both sides.

Dialogue Possible After the Tonghae City Reelection; Return to the Pre-Midterm Assessment Relationship Seems Difficult

Pent-up displeasures on the part of PPD, one may say, prompted PPD Vice Presidents Mun Tong-hwan and Pak Yong-suk to react angrily against the Kim Yong-sam remarks immediately after his press conference.

In addition, the two parties are waging a fierce verbal war over the question of dialogue to resolve the nation's current political crisis, with their positions diametrically opposed to each other. While PPD, feeling that RDP's act in turning its back bars the possibility of a meeting of the three opposition party leaders, keeps proposing talks between the leaders of the ruling and opposition parties, RDP rejects such dialogue on grounds that it "cannot meet with a party that does not keep faith."

As far as PPD is concerned, it finds itself in a distressing situation, sandwiched between government power and activist dissidents as a result of Rev Mun Ik-hwan's North Korea visit and the controversy over the Ulsan Heavy Industry Complex, and unable to function as it should. In order to find a way out of it and back to its normal political role, it keeps calling for dialogue; on the other hand, however, RDP refuses to respond favorably for what it has in mind—stress its position that a DJP-PPD-NDRP alliance responsible for the postponement of the midterm assessment has caused the present political crisis.

It can be said that RDP is perhaps determined to make it clear that managing a political situation without participation by the number two opposition party is not an easy task, after all.

During the talks of the opposition party presidents prior to the agreement to postpone the midterm assessment, P. D demanded "testimony by former Presidents Chon Tu-hwan and Choe Kyu-ha" and "action against key personalities of the Fifth Republic." In contrast, RDP's approach was a step severer, proposing "open testimony" to the National Assembly by the two former presidents and "judicial" action against key personalities of the Fifth Republic. And after the midterm assessment was postponed, RDP kept calling for inquiries into Fifth Republic irregularity cases and continued to increase its demands. All this could be part of RDP's struggle for survival, because as far as RDP is concerned, it simply cannot tolerate the DJP-PPD collusion or honeymoon.

RDP's increasing criticism against Pak Chol-on, assistant to the president for policy, and Kim Pok-tong, who reportedly arranged for postponement of the midterm assessment, is being interpreted in the same context.

Some RDP members are working to obtain a true picture and evidence of Kim Pok-tong's infiltration into the opposition ranks. They would not deny that it is all for a counterattack to be launched at any time to check the new TK alliance between Kim Pok-tong and Kim Tae-chung.

Thus, the current fierce conflict between PPD and RDP is not likely to subside in the near future.

It is true that lately there have been specious suggestions concerning an extraordinary National Assembly session and dialogue between the ruling and opposition parties, that the obstinate RDP is now leaning toward dialogue under the pressure of public opinion, and that there have been moves to mediate reconciliation and arranging dialogue between the two parties, but grievances in the feelings of the two parties and two Kims against each other are so deep-rooted that the confrontation is likely to be prolonged.

The PPD-RDP confrontation is exerting its effect on the existing four-party system and on the mutual assistance arrangements among the three opposition parties.

The government and the ruling party have for a year longed for overcoming the unfavorable power balance in the National Assembly and for the unrestrained exercise of legal powers. The PPD-RDP quarrel is making the dream come true for them, however short-lived it may be.

The collapse of the three opposition parties' mutual assistance arrangements opened the way for the ruling camp to exercise legal powers without facing a joint challenge from the opposition. Indeed, the ruling camp is now steering political developments under the calmest circumstances since the 26 April [1988] general election.

Then, what course will the PPD-RDP relationship and the four-party system follow in the future?

First of all, it can be expected that PPD and RDP will resume dialogue a little before the start of the May Day Spring Labor Campaign from 1 May and after the return home of the Rev Mun Ik-hwan and the Tonghae City reelection. Needless to say, it will likely take the form of three opposition party dialogue or four-party dialogue but not the form of a two-party dialogue of just PPD and RDP. In that case, it should be noted that dialogue will start out in a meeting of floor leaders on convening an extraordinary session of the National Assembly or of policy committee chairmen for policy adjustments.

Nevertheless, there is no guarantee that such resumption of dialogue will return the relationship to where it was before the postponement of the midterm assessment. On the contrary, the forecast has it that the four-party system will undergo significant changes as each party makes its lines and colors even clearer in the wake of the Mun controversy.

If I were to make a prediction, I would say that there is the possibility of DJP and PPD retaining their honeymoon in politics on a realistic basis as they demonstrated over the issues of the postponement of the midterm assessment and the cabinet system plan, and that over ideological issues, DJP, RDP, and NDRP will possibly form a joint front.

Relations Between DJP, PPD Said 'Chilly'

SK0806010289 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
8 Jun pp 2, 3

[News analysis by staff reporter Kang Song-chul: "PPD-DJP Relations Chilled After Kim Tae-chung's Kwangju Visit"]

[Text] Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung's hardened position regarding key political issues has made relations between his Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] and the ruling Democratic Justice Party [DJP] somewhat chilly.

The contemplated talks between Kim and President No Tae-u, originally slated for next week, are likely to be postponed till after the end of this month, probably because the rival parties need some time to recover the atmosphere of dialogue.

The two parties exchanged arguments over Kim's remarks during his recent trip to Kwangju that he would stage a campaign to overthrow the No government unless the Kwangju incident question and Fifth Republic irregularities are resolved within the year.

However, they appear to be exercising restraint as they do not want to engage in head-on clashes at least for the moment.

What's particularly remarkable is the cautious response the ruling party has showed to tough stances manifested by Kim.

The DJP expressed regret, calling Kim's remarks an "irresponsible, hackneyed tactic." Considering the harshness of Kim's remarks, the comment can be said to be exceptionally mild.

Ruling party officials generally believe that Kim's harsh remarks are designed to strengthen his position before his talks with President No.

They seem to be showing flexible attitudes about Kim's latest move, out of fear that political tension might be enhanced depending on their response.

They share the view that renewed tension would lead to unnecessary conflicts between rival parties, undermining the basis of interparty dialogue fostered through a four-party key officials' meeting last month.

Some ruling party officials believe that Kim had no choice but to express tough positions in order to calm criticism from Kwangju citizens and dissident activists who have been accusing the PPD of seeking a compromise with the ruling camp over the Kwangju incident question.

Following Kim's harsh stance in Kwangju, some hard-line ruling party members argued that the Chongwadae talks between No and Kim are unnecessary. But their position was not reflected in the party's official comment.

Chongwadae and government officials also refrained from making any accusation against Kim.

Ruling party officials appear to have been encouraged by the fact that during his recent provincial trip, Kim was met with resistance from protesters, largely student activists, who attempted to block his speeches at rallies.

They think that launching attacks against Kim at this time would only help consolidate unity among his supporters.

The DJP officials also appear to have judged that engaging in arguments with Kim and his PPD before the projected Chongwadae talks would be undesirable.

Behind such a position may be views that the liquidation of the Kwangju incident and Fifth Republic questions would be hard to achieve without cooperation from Kim and the PPD.

"We don't think the harsh positions expressed by Kim in Kwangju can be accepted at face value, and we are trying to grasp his true intention," said a ranking DJP official.

"It seems certain, however, that the PPD will intensify its position," he added.

DJP officials are predicting that Kim will make new demands regarding the liquidation of the Kwangju and Fifth Republic questions, when he meets President No.

The ruling party is expected to decide on its future course of action after assessing Kim's offers in the projected Chongwadae meeting.

At present the PPD shows no signs of backing off from its demand that Rep. Chong Ho-yong of the DJP resign from all official posts, assuming responsibility for the Kwangju incident.

The ruling party also remains adamant in rejecting the demand, and is seeking other ways to solve the problem.

At the moment the ruling party is unlikely to make any hasty moves regarding the Kwangju and Fifth Republic questions. Instead, it may wait and see the next moves of the PPD.

Prospects for Kwangju Issue Resolution Viewed
SK0606074289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
6 Jun 89 p 2

[By staff reporter Kim Sung-pok: "Political Tide Turns For Worse as Kwangju Issue Hits Rock"]

[Text] The political tide is bound to turn for the worst ever if the rival camps fail to produce a dramatic compromise on the sticky Kwangju issue.

Visiting his power base, Kwangju, Saturday, opposition leader Kim Tae-chung threatened President No Tae-u with a rough-and-tumble struggle to unseat him if he remains intransigent on the long-running question until the end of this year.

Kim, president of the largest opposition Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD], made it clear that he will risk his political life in order to settle the issue.

He declared, "The PPD has no reason to take part in political activity in the Sixth Republic unless the government cleans up the bad legacies of the previous regime and realizes democratization."

Earlier, the PPD demanded that Chong Ho-yong, former chief of the Special Warfare Command at the time of the 1980 Kwangju bloodshed, leave public office.

However, Kim became tougher in Kwangju, demanding that Chong should be brought to justice "judicially and politically."

Even Kim came close to the students' clamor for the punishment of President No, by saying "Those who are responsible for the Kwangju bloodshed are Chon Tu-hwan, Chong Ho-yong and No Tae-u."

The PPD's tough stance prompted strong reaction from the ruling camp, clouding the prospects of the talks between No and Kim planned for the middle of this month.

A ranking officer of the governing Democratic Justice Party commented yesterday, "We feel the talks unnecessary."

During his one-day visit, the first since the general elections on April 26, 1988, Kim was received coolly by former ardent supporters.

Some students doused him with water, blocking his way to the altar of the late student activist Yi Chol-kyu at Chonnam University Hospital.

They lashed out at the PPD for its moderate line in dealing with the ruling camp, shouting angrily, "No compromise with the murderer! Struggle, Kim Tae-chung!"

Although they have produced no hard evidence to back up their allegation that Yi did not die from accidental drowning but killed, they believe that government agencies were behind the death of their colleague.

At the PPD rally, when Kim vowed to do his utmost to determine the cause of Yi's death, they jeered and hooted in litany, "Only in words!"

Such scenes have never happened before and were even unthinkable in connection with a opposition leader like Kim. During his visit to Chonju Sunday, the mood was similar.

The students' pressure on Kim not to compromise with the ruling camp has provided him with the ground on which to stand firm in his meeting with No, if held.

However, his lack of cards in the political negotiations with No will put him in a quandary, also.

If both sides refuse to meet halfway, it is clear what political course they will run down.

Despite the students' denouncement of Kim, most Kwangju citizens still give him ardent support. When the students jeered at Kim, trying to impede his speech at the rally, the crowd forced them out of the rally place.

A Kwangju citizen said, "We still hope for much from him (Kim)." The expectation are a burden for Kim.

Kim Tae-chung Remarks Termed 'Irresponsible'
SK0706021289 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 7 Jun 89 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "'Irresponsible' Remarks"]

[Text] A Senior ruling party official denounced yesterday what he billed as "irresponsible" remarks made by Kim Tae-chung over the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from Korea.

"I don't understand how such a responsible political leader made such an irresponsible comment on the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from Korea, a matter recently raised by a U.S. senator, as his personal suggestion," said Rep. Son Chu-hwan, a party policy coordinator. He was referring to Kim Tae-chung's remarks that the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from Korea should be positively considered from now on.

"Kim Tae-chung seems unaware of the widespread consensus in support of the maintenance of U.S. forces in Korea until the security situation of the Korean Peninsula is free from external threat.

No, Opposition Meeting Postponement Possible
SK0806051889 Seoul YONHAP in English 0503 GMT
8 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 8 (YONHAP)—The proposed meetings between President No Tae-u and opposition leaders may be postponed to early July because of disputes over key political issues, sources said Thursday.

Floor leaders from the ruling and opposition parties failed to reach an agreement on the meetings, originally scheduled for mid-June, to break a deadlock on such issues as actions against core figures responsible for alleged misrule of former president Chon Tu-hwan and testimony by Chon before the National Assembly.

The disagreement followed top opposition leader Kim Tae-chung's hard-line remarks in Kwangju Saturday that he will launch a campaign to overthrow the No government if No fails to take steps to resolve the Fifth Republic problems.

Ruling party floor leader Kim Yun-hwan said at the meeting that "atmosphere should be created for dialogue because the opposition's stance on key issues has been changed."

Kim proposed that the rival parties should have working-level talks to narrow differences before the president meets with Kim Tae-chung and Kim Chong-pil.

Opposition floor leaders said they will seek a meeting of three opposition leaders to forge a common stance for pressing issues. Kim Tae-chung earlier proposed an opposition camp meeting to coordinate views on resolving the May 1980 Kwangju civil uprising and Fifth Republic irregularities. The meeting is likely to be held early July, noting that Kim Chong-pil, president of the New Democratic Republican Party, leaves on a visit to the United States June 17 and returns home early next month.

Another opposition leader Kim Yong-sam is now on a trip to the Soviet Union.

Rival parties's negotiations have so far failed to find a solution to most of key issues surrounding Chon Tu-hwan and his scandalous administration. Chon has been in rural exile since last November after apologizing for his abuse of power and surrendering his wealth to the state.

DJP Takes Negative Stance

SK0806020889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
8 Jun 89 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column: "Cooling-Off Period"]

[Text] The government party yesterday took a negative stance on the projected meeting between President No Tae-u and Kim Tae-chung, president of the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] as the opposition leader threatened to adopt a headline course of action against the incumbent regime during his recent visit to Kwangju.

The Democratic Justice Party [DJP] suggested that the rival parties need to wait some time until a favorable atmosphere is created for separate talks between President No and opposition leaders, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Chong-pil.

DJP spokesman Pak Hui-tae told reporters after a meeting of officers that the No-Kim Tae-chung meeting may not be held if a favorable atmosphere for dialogue is not created, though he claimed his party still wants it to be realized.

Pak said, "PPD" president Kim made unexpected remarks on the midterm appraisal (of President No) and death of Yi Chol-kyu, a student activist at Choson University."

The DJP spokesman was referring to the declaration of Kim Tae-chung to wage a struggle to "unseat" President No unless the incumbent regime takes due measures to liquidate evil legacies of the Fifth Republic and carries out its promise for democratic reform within this year.

Pak commented, "The summit talks should not become a forum for confrontation. Therefore, the floor leaders of the rival parties should meet first to create a favorable atmosphere."

Secretary general Yi Chong-chan said, "We need to wait and watch the situation within and outside the country," referring to recent unrest in Kwangju and China.

No Reportedly Met With Choe Kyu-ha in May
SK0806042289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
8 Jun 89 p 1

[Text] President No Tae-u met ex-President Choe Kyu-ha at Chongwadae secretly around May 20 to discuss the question of testimony by ex-Presidents Choe and Chon Tu-hwan before the National Assembly, it was learned yesterday.

A high-ranking Chongwadae official said that No exchanged views with Choe about ways of liquidating the evil legacies of the Fifth Republic, which has been a long political controversy since No's inauguration in February, 1988.

He said that No recommended Choe testify before the House, citing an agreement by leading figures of four political parties on May 19.

But, Choe strongly refused to speak before the House, noting that if he and Chon do so, No has to follow suit and that his testimony might bring about another problem, the official said.

Choe, who was the president during the 1980 Kwangju bloodbath, expressed an intention to answer to written questions of the Assembly about the tragedy and other political affairs that took place while he was in office.

The former president claimed, according to the official, that No should make his own political decision to wipe out the Fifth Republic legacies, irrespective of the consistent calls from the opposition camp for the testimony and judicial measures against those who, it claims, were responsible for the bloodshed.

The official also said that Choe expressed a worry over a possible difficult situation that might come about after his testimony even though he knows more correctly than any others.

"I understand that there was no clear-cut agreement between No and Choe at their Chongwadae gathering," the official said.

Chon Said Willing To Testify in Open Session
SK0806050089 Seoul YONHAP in English 0403 GMT
8 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 8 (YONHAP)—Former President Chon Tu-hwan is willing to testify in an open session of the National Assembly, a top ruling party official said Wednesday.

It is the first time Chon, who has been pressed to testify on wrongdoings under his seven-year authoritarian misrule, has agreed to go public with his testimony.

Chon, however, repeatedly emphasized that his testimony should not create new problems, said Kim Yun-hwan, floor leader of the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

Kim said he visited Chon on May 30 at Paektam-sa temple, a remote Buddhist monastery where Chon has been in self-imposed exile since November last year, and explained the agreement reached between the ruling and opposition parties on the format of his testimony.

A 14-member forum of senior ruling and opposition party leaders formed in May to find a breakthrough in the political stalemate has agreed to have Chon testify with one reporter from each news organization attending and to have TV networks broadcast taped testimony.

Kim, a high school classmate of President No Tae-u, was a go-between during the transition of power to No in the final months of Chon's presidency, which he served as chief of staff.

Meeting reporters at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport upon returning from Japan, Kim said it is unclear when Chon will take the witness stand.

Kim said the testimony should be made only after all other problems, including treatment of key figures of the previous government and legislation of a special law for compensating families of victims of the bloody military suppression of the Kwangju uprising, are resolved.

"As no progress is being made in negotiations between the ruling and opposition camps on the treatment of the key figures of the previous government, the timing of Chon's testimony is unclear at the present time," he said.

No and opposition leader Kim Yong-sam reportedly struck a deal to confine the opposition-demanded punishment of the six key figures of the previous government to parliamentary prosecution on perjury charges.

However, Kim Tae-chung, leader of the Party for Peace and Democracy, defiantly called for the resignations of the six, including senior ruling party lawmaker Chong Ho-yong, from all public positions.

Kim went further to declare that he will fight to topple the No government next spring if no fails to clear off the legacies of his predecessor, including punishment of Chong.

"Chon was in control at the center (in Seoul) and Chong commanded the massacre on the scene," he charged.

Chong, military academy classmate of both No and Chon, has been the prime target of opposition fire because he was commander of the special warfare command at the time of the Kwangju tragedy. Chong's commandos played a central role in the martial law forces operation in Kwangju.

No has repeatedly confirmed that he opposes punishment of Chong, who he said was out of the chain of command of the then martial law authorities.

Meanwhile, Chon said he will continue to stay for the time being at the monastery, located at the foot of Mt. Sorak, one of the most popular tourist attractions, even after the road to the temple opens to tourists for the summer season, Kim added.

Police have sealed off the road, which leads to the summit of Mt. Sorak, for security since Chon moved in.

Testimony Postponed

SK0706233689 Seoul YONHAP in English 0657 GMT
7 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 7 (YONHAP)—Former President Chon Tu-hwan is unlikely to testify on his seven years of iron-fisted misrule before the National Assembly convenes its regular session in September, a highly placed ruling party source said Wednesday.

"The ex-president's testimony will be postponed for a considerable time, perhaps until the later part of the regular parliamentary session," the source said, requesting anonymity.

Opposition parties had predicted that Chon would testify as early as July, when a special parliamentary session is scheduled.

"Floor leader Kim Yun-hwan of our party explained the agreement between the ruling and opposition parties on Chon's testimony when he called on the ex-president last Wednesday and Chon showed willingness to testify before a legislative panel.

"But his appearance at the National Assembly is unlikely in the near future since Chon made it clear that his testimony should be the final action to end the dispute over the Fifth Republic," the source said.

The source suggested that Chon will refuse to testify until the political parties agree on controversial issues such as how to punish key figures from his rule and compensation for the families of those killed during the Kwangju civil uprising.

Major office-holders from the ruling and opposition parties have agreed on Chon's testimony but not on the thorny issues, which the opposition demands as a way to discontinue the dispute with the testimony.

Villagers Demand Chons Leave Paektam-sa Temple
SK0806064889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in ENGLISH
8 Jun 89 p 3

[Text] Inje, Kangwon-to—Residents in a remote mountainous village near here demanded yesterday that former President Chon tu-hwan and first lady Yi Suncha leave Paektam-sa temple at the earliest possible date.

The strong call came from villagers at Yongdae-ri, Pukmyon, Inje, who complained that the life-in-exile of the ex-presidential couple at the neighboring temple had drastically reduced their incomes from providing lodging to tourists.

Following an emergency meeting at a public hall to discuss the issue, about 30 Yongdae-ri villagers demanded the immediate departure of the Chons and the setup of facilities for sightseeing and leisure along the village road.

Teachers' Union Sets Up Nationwide Branches
SK0806014689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
8 Jun 89 p 3

[Text] With the Kwangju branch of "Chonkyojo" (the National Teachers Trade Union) formed, teachers at primary and secondary schools advocating labor organization kicked off the nation-wide association of union branches yesterday.

A union leader said the setup of local branches by reform-minded teachers will be completed in 15 major cities and provinces by June 17.

According to the union headquarters in Seoul, activist teachers in Pusan and in Chollanam-to, Chollapuk-to and Kangwon-to will set up their local offices Saturday. Taegu and Kyongsangpuk-to branches are expected Sunday.

Union activists in 15 educational districts are determined to push ahead with the union branch organization in defiance [of] the tough government measure to punish those involved in the union movement.

In about 200 other cities and counties, local union offices are also scheduled to be formed by the end of this month, union leaders added.

As of yesterday, teachers at 16 schools have finished forming unions. Union-member teachers at some 1,000 schools across the country will follow suit by the end of this month, union leaders predicted.

Since the inauguration of the union headquarters at a surprise rally in Yonsei University on May 28, 54 teachers have been sacked and sued for violating laws that prohibit teachers from organizing unions.

The Education Ministry has reiterated its strong position to punish all teachers leading the union movement, asking the police to prevent teachers from staging rallies to inaugurate union branches.

The moves to form local branches will once again throw education community into great turmoil as public opinion on the issue is polarized.

Teacher Remains in Custody
SK0806012889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
8 Jun 89 p 3

[Text] Twenty-one out of 28 activist teachers were released from Yongdong Severance Hospital yesterday and questioned shortly by the police in connection with the organization of a national teachers trade union.

The 28 leading members of Chonkyojo (the National Teachers Trade Union) were hospitalized last Monday at the end of their nine-day hunger strike at the opposition Reunification Democratic Party headquarters to seek legal status for their union.

Except for Pak Chang-ung, a 36-year-old teacher at Soun Middle School in Ansong, Kyonggi-to, all the teachers were released after brief police questioning.

Police said the teachers would be summoned again as soon as they are sacked and sued for violating the laws restricting union organization by teachers.

Pak was apprehended as he is one of four on the police wanted list in connection with leading the unauthorized labor union organization.

Meanwhile, the eight other teachers still in need of medical care will be permitted to leave the hospital two or three days later, a hospital spokesman said.

Among the eight are the five key union activists, including 53-year-old union leader Yun Yong-kyu, for whom arrest warrants have been already issued.

Daewoo Decides To Close Debt-Ridden Shipyard
*SK0806063089 Seoul YONHAP in English 0526 GMT
8 Jun 89*

[Text] Seoul, June 8 (YONHAP)—The Daewoo Business Group has decided to close its debt-ridden shipyard because the labor union voted to go on a strike Wednesday, while the government says it may scrap its bail-out program.

"I have given up all hope for the company," group Chairman Kim U-chung was quoted as saying as he boarded a flight to Moscow Monday, looking weary after four rounds of futile wage negotiations with leaders of the union at Daewoo Shipbuilding and Heavy Machinery Co.

Kim said he wondered why the union called for such an "excessive" wage hike just as the government support program was about to begin, reneging on a pledge to cooperate with efforts to help the yard get out of its financial pinch.

The government may now scrap its plan to postpone 250 billion won (about 375.94 million U.S. dollars) worth of repayments and extend 150 billion won (about 225.56 million dollars) of new credit.

The shipyard's current debt is 1.3 trillion won (about 1.95 billion dollars).

Chairman Speaks at Conference

*SK0806070089 Seoul YONHAP in English 0652 GMT
8 Jun 89*

[Text] Seoul, June 8 (OANA-YONHAP)—A South Korean business tycoon said he expects economic cooperation between Asian nations and the Soviet Union to sharply rise before the end of this century.

Kim U-chung, Daewoo Group chairman and founder, said self-sustaining economic growth in the Asia-Pacific region is highly feasible by the early 21st century, urging "new thinking" by western nations and the Soviet Union toward Asia, in a speech, Wednesday to a conference in Moscow.

The Daewoo Group Thursday released excerpts of Kim's address at the two-day conference, "the Soviet Union in the 1990's—perestroyka and global opportunities for East-West economic cooperation, sponsored by THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE," the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry and EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA, a Soviet economic weekly.

Kim said Asian nations can find many ways to work together in the Soviet Union since many of them, including Korea, are now in a position to invest both technology and capital abroad.

He also called on the Soviet Union to assist Asian nations with its advanced technology and abundant natural resources, which ideally combine with Asia's skilled labor for mutual profits.

But "sharp scissors" are needed to cut down institutional barriers to business, particularly the red tape of the Soviet system, and more sophisticated legal protection of mutual interests is required, he said, according to the press release.

Burma

Parties Allowed To Air Foreign Policies

BK0806070489 Rangoon Domestic Service In Burmese
1330 GMT 8 Jun 89

["Something To Read and Note Today" program carries article by Mya Win: "Burma's Foreign Policy"; published in 8 June issue of LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN]

[Excerpts] Burma won its independence about the time when World War II ended and when the Soviet Union and the Western capitalist nations, which were war-time allies, were starting their ideological war. It was a time when military, political, economic blocs were being formed to counter each other. Hence, small developing countries, which became newly independent from colonial rule, had to find ways to achieve national development and to survive in the new round of stormy politics. Under such a situation, Burma adopted a correct line of strict neutrality. [passage omitted]

Following the assumption of state power by the Revolutionary Council on 2 March 1962, an announcement by the Foreign Ministry said that the Union of Burma will continue to maintain cooperation and friendly relations with all nations, that it totally believes in and supports the principles and aims of the UN Charter, and that Burma's foreign policy will be strictly neutral—a policy that has been practiced since independence, is the most appropriate for the nation, and conforms to the greater interests of the world.

An independent foreign policy was introduced effective 28 June 1971. The reason for this is because it enables the country to independently stand on the side of justice regarding questions of world affairs. Again, Article 26 of the 1974 state Constitution has a provision about the foreign policy. Burma quit the Nonaligned Movement in September 1979 when nonaligned nations were meeting in Havana, Cuba. This is because the Nonaligned Movement gradually started to act like an aligned bloc and was acting contrary to Burma's strictly independent foreign policy.

Beginning in August 1981, Burma started practicing an active and independent foreign policy. In doing so, Burma, though not joining any bloc in international affairs, was able to stand on the side of justice. Burma played an active role in the efforts for world peace and friendship with world nations, and against colonialism and imperialism.

The State Law and Order Restoration Council assumed the responsibilities of the state on 18 September 1988. Announcement No 3/88 issued on the same day says the Union of Burma will continue to pursue an active and independent foreign policy. The following principles are being practiced in implementing an active and independent foreign policy:

- Burma relates to all nations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and equality;
- Burma decides independently on the side of justice without any bias after objectively studying the actual conditions in world affairs;
- Burma relates to all world nations with friendship and also maintains good neighborly links with its neighbors on the basis of the axiom—curtail hatred and extend friendship;
- Burma firmly believes in the principles of the UN Charter and therefore continues its support for the United Nations while playing an active role in UN programs;
- Burma cooperates on bilateral as well as multilateral basis if such a cooperation serves the interest of the nation;
- Burma consults and cooperates for mutual benefit on socioeconomic matters with regional countries;
- Burma will actively work for the creation of conditions for world peace and security and the establishment of just international economic relations; it is against colonialism, neocolonialism, and imperialism, and opposes interference in the internal affairs of others, aggression, and domination; and
- Burma will accept any unattached foreign assistance which is in the interests of the state.

Burma has traditionally given importance to its relations with neighboring countries. Thanks to its policy of curtailing hatred and extending friendship, Burma has been able to nurture fair, cordial, and friendly relations on the basis of equality, mutual understanding, and noninterference with its neighbors. It has firmly adhered to the belief that Burma's good relations with its neighbors shall grow and develop on a long-term basis. It also accepts and practices a policy that any sort of problem can be resolved in a fair manner through dialogue.

Today, political parties have legally emerged in Burma, and these parties have their own foreign policies. To educate the people, they can present and talk about their foreign policies. They can also freely express to foreign journalists how they view the other world nations.

Entry visas have also been issued to all stripes of foreign journalists from news agencies, including those who never write anything good about Burma, and they have been given the right to meet anyone without any obstruction. Hence, if political parties harbor any dissatisfaction with neighboring countries or other world nations, they may criticize them in accordance with their own policies.

Commission Deregisters DPRPO as Party

BK0606011289 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 5 Jun 89

["Announcement No 252 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections of the Union of Myanmar dated 5 June 1989—2d day of the waxing moon of Nayon, 1351 Burmese era"]

[Text] Subject: Deregistration of the Democratic People and Retired Personnel Organization, DPRPO, as a political party.

The Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections of the Union of Myanma announced today that the DPRPO, which has its headquarters at No 15, First Street, Yangon Thit Ward, Thingangyun Township, Rangoon Division, was permitted to register as a political party by the commission as stated in Announcement No 170 dated 21 December 1988.

However, a unanimous decision was made by the Central Executive Committee for all DPRPO executives, including the chairman and the general secretary, to request the deregistration of the party as of 20 May 1989. Hence, the elections commission hereby announces the deregistration of the DPRPO effective 5 June 1989 in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law.

By the authority vested in me,

[Signed] Aye Maung, secretary, Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections

Jets Attack KNU Manerplaw Headquarters

BK0806010989 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
8 Jun 89 p 9

[By Suthep Chawiwan]

[Text] Four Burmese warplanes attacked the Karen National Union's [KNU] Manerplaw headquarters and killed one person and wounded seven on Monday [5 June].

Karen sources said the attack was the first air raid since 1980 on the Karen headquarters where the anti-Rangoon National Democratic Front [NDF], Democratic Alliance of Burma [DAB] and All-Burma Students Democratic Front are based.

Kachin Col Zau Seng said two students were among those wounded in the 12.45 p.m. attack by what the rebels thought were American-made T-33s.

Coming in from the west, the planes dropped 25 bombs and strafed the camp with machinegun fire. The sorties, 15 minutes apart, failed to hit main targets but left a rice godown destroyed.

The attack came shortly after a meeting at manerplaw of the leaders of the NDF, which groups 11 ethnic minorities, and the DAB, which comprises 22.

Karen National Union President Bo Mya, Kachin Independence Organisation Chairman Brang Seng and Karenni National Progressive Party President Gen Saw Maw Reh had left Manerplaw before the attack.

Since the 1980 attack, in which Burmese plane failed to hit any targets, the KNU have installed anti-aircraft artillery and heavy machineguns.

Thai Black Marketeers Flee Karen Market

BK0606010989 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
6 Jun 89 p 6

[Text] Tak—Most of the 200 Thai black marketeers operating at the Karen National Union's [KNU] Thay Baw Bo market have returned to Thailand for fear of an imminent Burmese attack.

Capt Bakhe, deputy commander of the KNU's 17th Battalion based at Thay Baw Bo, said the Burmese had not been sighted near the base opposite the Phop Phra district.

The officer said the estimated 200 unarmed Burmese students at three camps nearby may have to flee into Thailand if the Burmese attack.

Of the original 500 students at the camps, 300 have made their way into the towns to carry out political work and others have joined the Karen forces in the field, said Capt Bakhe.

The fighters at Thay Baw Bo, including many Muslims, have been reinforcing Pha Lu, 35 km south of Mae Sot district, from frequent Burmese attack.

Thay Baw Bo, with 1,500 Karen civilians trading there, is a lucrative market-place where a large quantity of smuggled goods from Thailand are bought and sold daily.

However, Thai sources believe it is unlikely Burmese forces will attack Thay Baw Bo camp since they remain bogged down at Pha Lu and Komura, opposite Ban Wang Kaeo.

Cambodia

Daily Demands End to U.S. Aid for Resistance

Bk0806063389 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 7 Jun 89

[PRACHEACHON Commentary: "What Does Washington Want To Do in Front of Us?—date not given]

[Text] Recently, at a time when countries throughout Southeast Asia and involved parties are striving to push for a quick political solution to the Cambodian problem in accordance with the spirit of the essential agreement of the first and second Jakarta informal meetings on the Cambodian problem's international aspect—which links the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops to a resurgence of the genocidal regime, foreign interference, an end to military assistance to all conflicting Cambodian parties, and the prevention of a civil war in Cambodia—the U.S. Administration has made a decision on what they call preparations to provide military aid to the Sihanouk and Son Sann groups.

According to U.S. State Department reports, U.S. military assistance for 1989 is worth \$5.5 million and has been increased to \$7.5 million for 1990. Sihanouk and Son Sann will start receiving this military aid in September; this coincides with the time when all Vietnamese volunteer troops are to be withdrawn from Cambodia. The White House leaders also disclosed that this aid is aimed at giving Sihanouk and Son Sann the upper hand in negotiations and at giving them power following a political solution in Cambodia. One can also clearly see that Sihanouk still demands that the Khmer Rouge return to Cambodia, both politically and militarily. As for Son Sann, during the 2 May 1989 talks in Jakarta, he was the one who fully defended the Khmer Rouge.

The U.S. action is a gross interference in Cambodia's internal affairs. It is an act through which Washington is attempting to destroy the normal situation in Cambodia. What the new U.S. Administration has disclosed in fact clearly reflects Washington's maneuvers, which refuse to abandon a stand that runs counter to the Cambodian people's interests in the search for a political solution through national reconciliation for peace and security. Furthermore, it is a pretext to dupe others and justify the U.S. green light to the Khmer Rouge-Pol Pot, who are currently on the decline both morally and militarily because they have nowhere to stand inside the country and are hated, detested, and denounced everyday by national opinion and the world. Lately, in particular, more and more peace- and justice-loving circles, including in the United States, have persistently demanded a definitive elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot regime. Therefore, U.S. assistance to Sihanouk and Son Sann, under whatever form, means an ample encouragement for the Khmer Rouge-Pol Pot to continue the civil war in Cambodia.

Everyone knows that the military forces of the three opposing Cambodian groups are now combined as one and are cooperating closely with one another with Sihanouk acting as chairman of the so-called Supreme Council for National Defense of Democratic Kampuchea. It is too easy to see that U.S. weapons and ammunition, said to be supplied to only the Sihanouk and Son Sann groups, are also for the Khmer Rouge as well. The difference is only in the form of supply, which is used to dupe people.

The Cambodian Government and people have already pointed out that in a political solution to the Cambodian problem following the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, foreign military assistance to any Cambodian parties would lead to a civil war [break in transmission] for the Cambodian problem.

We demand that the Washington administration immediately stop this type of action, which affects not only the Cambodian people's security and peace but also that of all people in Southeast Asia and peace-loving people the world over.

Heng Samrin Praises Developments Since 1979

BK0606113589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 5 Jun 89

[Speech by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the State of Cambodia's State Council, during his visit to Don Teav sack factory in Battambang provincial town on 28 May—recorded]

[Text] I visited this factory in 1980. Now I can see that it has been completely restored thanks to the joint efforts of our cadres, staff, and workers. The factory, which became nearly obsolete due to the devastation sowed by the genocidal Pol Pot regime, has been put into operation again and has thus far—although not yet at full strength to serve the needs of people—achieved satisfactory results. This is a great contribution to the process of restoring our country's economic structure.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I wish to give to all the comrades an account of the general situation of our country during the past 10 years, since liberation from the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime. You can see that we are stepping forward with pride, as we have scored a great deal of achievements in all fields. At present, we are entering a new stage in which our own forces are capable of assuming every task by themselves, whereas the enemies have increasingly been faced with multifaceted failures politically, militarily, and diplomatically. They have been defeated everywhere, while we have constantly gained support from countries all over the world.

In 1989, as all of you have already learned, many major events of historic significance occurred one after the other: 1) the second conference of party cadres, 2) the Constitution's amendment, and 3) the fourth round of Hun Sen-Sihanouk talks.

Along with this, the 5 April 1989 joint statement announcing the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia by the end of September has been warmly welcomed by world public and national opinions. This is the evidence of our steadfast developments.

However, it is imperative that we continue to maintain our firm stance in defending our factory. As some of you have reported, our cadres and workers have already been taking precautionary measures. But we still need—in cooperation with the provincial and local state authorities, armed forces, and people—to strive to enliven those actions more vigorously.

We are strongly confident that our cadres will endeavor to safeguard their solidarity by providing assistance and support to one another to overcome all manner of difficulties and obstacles with the aim of successfully achieving their sacred tasks.

Ney Pena Leads Delegation to Pursat Province

*BK0706023189 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 6 Jun 89*

[Text] During a recent trip to take part in the meeting to review the results of military, security, and political tasks in the 1988-89 dry season in Pursat Province, the party and state delegation led by Comrade Ney Pena, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee's Propaganda and Education Commission, visited and distributed gifts to cadres, combatants, people, clergy, ethnic minorities, students, and families of fallen and disabled combatants and workers at Dei Reap monastery, in Leach commune, Phnum Kravanh District; at Prek Spoe monastery in Lolok Sar Ward in Pursat provincial seat; and at Kev Sovan monastery in Banteay Dei commune, Kandieng District, Pursat Province.

Speaking on this occasion, Comrade Ney Pena highly praised the efforts of our cadres, combatants, and people in the cause of firmly defending and building their localities. The comrade pointed out the political development of our society and nation and particularly stressed the significance of the Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos joint statement on the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops at the end of September this year, the brilliant results of the second national conference of cadres, and the amendment of our State of Cambodia's Constitution. Comrade Ney Pena also called on cadres, combatants, and the people to continue their efforts, and with their experiences, to produce new results for our society and nation. In particular, attention should be paid to building the Armed Forces and to building and strengthening localities in every field. They should also vigorously take part in production work to improve their standard of living to contribute to advancing the Cambodian motherland toward prosperity.

Addresses Provincial Meeting

*BK0706032889 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 6 Jun 89*

[Speech by Ney Pena, member of the Political Bureau of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee's Propaganda and Education Commission, at meeting in Pursat Province from 29-31 May to disseminate the outcome of recent second national conference of cadres and to review military, security, and political work in the 1988-89 dry season—recorded; date not given]

[Summary from poor reception] On behalf of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, I would like to praise the efforts and all-around achievements by authorities and people in Pursat Province.

"On this occasion, I would like to remind all the comrades to consider and pay attention to the following tasks:

"1. The task of fighting the enemies. We should constantly increase attacks against all enemy groups as long as no agreement has yet been reached. You should understand and firmly implement this policy. You should consider the battlefield along the border as the key battlefield and the one inside the country as the most important and with a long-term strategic significance.

"For Pursat Province, in the immediate future, the regional party and all levels of leadership, particularly the Armed Forces and the police, should ensure the defense of the border as set by the central level and take concrete measures to cut off and reduce to the minimum the enemies' activities to transport ammunition and infiltrate fighting forces from the border across the provincial perimeter through to Phnom Penh. You should grasp and be in control of the situation of the enemies' activities in their attempt to rally their troops and set up provisional positions and shelters in the province to put pressure on a number of points and communication lines. The province should make preparations, in terms of forces and means, to cope with eventual incidents and should be determined in preventing the enemies from setting up stepping stone positions in the province."

You must expand and consolidate the task of expanding the Armed Forces; increase the spirit of responsibility in the 1989 recruitment campaign; and strengthen militia forces. Concerning the ideological work, it is necessary to strengthen internal unity, stabilize people's confidence in the party's leadership, and implement the recent policies adopted by the party and state, including the results of the recent Hun Sen-Sihanouk talks.

We must strengthen party members' quality and expand the party and make efforts to disseminate various policies and decisions adopted by higher levels among party members and improve party officials' leadership.

"Shortly, the Political Bureau and the Central Committee Secretariat will issue guidance on the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia. I urge all the comrades to study and successfully implement these tasks." [applause]

SPK Reports Number of Returnees During May

*BK0806065689 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0412 GMT
8 Jun 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 8—In the three weeks ended on May 17, 172 misled people deserted their rank and reported themselves to the Revolutionary Administration, bringing along 92 assorted guns and a good quantity of war means.

In May alone, the authorities in Battambang, Kompong Cham, and Prey Veng provinces respectively received 42, 44 and 28 misguided people with 27, 32, and 25 firearms.

All the returnees have been assisted to rejoin their families.

413 Enemy Forces Killed in Battambang Province

*BK0606052589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 5 Jun 89*

[Text] In the 1988-89 dry season, the party and state authorities, the Armed Forces, and people in all localities in Battambang Province paid attention to expanding their position of strength and mastery, thus firmly defending the localities and the frontiers of the motherland. As a result, our Armed Forces put 693 enemy forces out of action, including 413 killed, 18 captured, 138 exposed as implanted agents of the enemy, and 167 others who were persuaded to surrender [all figures as heard], and seized 354 weapons.

Concerning the building of the Armed Forces, Battambang Province recruited more than 200 new soldiers, set up 2 new battalions, and established 35 more commune militia companies.

Through training and experience in past battles, the armed forces of all categories in Battambang Province have matured rapidly. They have effectively fought against the enemy and firmly defended the terrain in the province and along the border and are advancing toward assuming full responsibility for defense in place of the repatriated Vietnamese Army volunteers.

Son Sann Gives Views on Cambodian Solution

*BK0706155889 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer
in Cambodian 1100 GMT 7 Jun 89*

[Station correspondent's interview with Son Sann, president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front and prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, before his departure from Bangkok on a visit to the FRG—recorded; date not given]

[Text] [Question] I, a correspondent of the Voice of the Khmer, would like to humbly salute His Excellency Son Sann, president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF] and prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK]. I have learned that you have been invited to visit the FRG. Would you please inform our Cambodian compatriots of the objective of this visit?

[Son Sann] Our West German friends have informed me that if I can manage I should go and meet the FRG Government as soon as possible, for they want to have a better knowledge of the Cambodian problem and the ways to solve it so that they can help the Cambodian nationalists and our KPNLF. For this reason, I am going there to brief them on the current situation in Cambodia and the solution to the Cambodian conflict. In asking me to meet them, the West Germans certainly want to help us. My duty, therefore, is to go as soon as possible. Once there, I will ask them to help the nationalists, the

noncommunist nationalists, including the party of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. Our solution has only one aim, to follow the desire of our Cambodian people in the interior. Whatever the people want, we will report it to them as clearly as possible so that their assistance will please all of our compatriots inside the country.

[Question] Thank you, Your Excellency Mr President. I have also learned just now that the United States intends to give military aid to the noncommunist national liberation fronts within the CGDK. However, some quarters have claimed that such U.S. military aid to the noncommunist Cambodian factions would only lead to a civil war. What is your opinion about the U.S. military aid to the noncommunist Cambodian groups?

[Son Sann] It is true that the United States intends to give military aid to the nationalist factions—namely, the party of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and our KPNLF—to beef up the armed forces of the prince and of our front. I have already been in the United States. While there, I made it clear to our American friends that we do not want that military aid to prolong the war. I clearly told them that all of us in this front have a clear policy of always regarding the wishes and opinions of the compatriots as decisive. As all of you know very well, my opinion is that presently your desire is to have peace, happiness, rapid rehabilitation, and prosperity. I have clearly informed the U.S. Government that we accept this aid with pleasure but we do not intend to use it to prolong the war. We want this aid as a signal [preceding word in English] to the Khmer Rouge, to Vietnam, and to Phnom Penh so that they know we want this aid to strengthen our forces to find peace for our compatriots. Should anyone of you want to continue the war, then we will receive arms from the Americans to continue fighting. But we are not going to prolong the war. We want happiness and peace for our compatriots and, after achieving peace, rapid rehabilitation of our country.

[Question] Thank you, Your Excellency Mr President. As the roundtable meeting of the leaders of the four Cambodian factions will be held in July and an international conference on Cambodia will also be convened in early August, what is your opinion about the two meetings? Will they find a solution? What obstacle will cause them to fail?

[Son Sann] Some people hail the roundtable meeting of the leaders of the four Cambodian factions in Paris in late July. Others say it will be fruitless. This is the concern of some international circles. As far as I am concerned, I hope that Hun Sen, who is an intelligent person, will have realized that he can never persuade the party of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the KPNLF to yield to him. His insistence will bring no good to the country; will benefit no one in Cambodia. I hope that Hun Sen will realize that and that he will relax his position. He will see what the Cambodian people want and he will join with us in finding a way to achieve

reconciliation and alliance—that is, to form a quadripartite government. This is my hope, although some segments of international opinion seem to be much less optimistic. Nevertheless, the whole of international opinion, including us, expects that the international conference will be held in France in August when many countries which have helped us, including the ASEAN countries, and the superpowers in the UN Security Council, will join with us in this meeting to help solve all the problems that remain.

However, let me make it clear beforehand that we Cambodians in the four parties must try to find the solution by ourselves. It would be a great honor for all of us if we succeeded in doing so. It would be great if we succeeded at the roundtable meeting in July. Then at the August international conference the five superpowers would guarantee the accords reached by the four Cambodian factions. Afterward, they would guarantee our independence, neutrality, and territorial integrity and all of us would enjoy peace and happiness. The whole world would help us and this would be a good thing for our Cambodian people; a great honor for us Cambodians if we managed to agree with each other, to solve the Cambodian problems by ourselves during the July roundtable.

[Question] Thank you, Your Excellency Mr President. Before concluding, do you have anything else to add for our Cambodian compatriots and listeners of the Voice of the Khmer radio?

[Son Sann] My respects to venerable monks and dear compatriots at the border, abroad, and inside Cambodia: I would like to remind you that the KPNLF intends to liberate the Khmer people. Our motto is nation, religion, and people. Our policy from the beginning—despite some obstacles and some instances of lack of discipline by certain elements—calls for all of us within the Front to serve, save, and protect the people. At the beginning, those who founded this front were the brothers who fought in 1975, 1976, and 1977, and 1978 before the Vietnamese invasion. First, they fought to protect the people from a genocidal regime well known to all of us. Later, on 9 October 1979, we founded our front in its present form, and we pledged to protect our people against all enemies. After the Vietnamese invaded our country a short time after October [as heard], we considered as our enemies the Vietnamese, the genocidal regime, and the dishonest persons [words indistinct].

Now I would like to inform our compatriots and Buddhist monks inside the country that our principle remains unchanged: we take the view of the people as supreme. Since we know that our people as a whole want peace as soon as possible so they can receive gifts and aid from all foreign countries, to restore our country, we agree with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's idea that all four parties must unite and form a quadripartite national reconciliation coalition government to organize the elections and let the compatriots whom I consider as my bosses decide the destiny of Cambodia. I respect the

wishes of the Cambodian people. All of us must make sacrifices, all kinds of sacrifices so that we can achieve reconciliation. I support Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's call for all four Cambodian factions to agree with each other to form a quadripartite coalition government to organize free elections under international supervision and control. Compatriots inside the country should explain the truth to anyone who does not agree with this idea and if these people still insist on opposing it they should be asked to leave Cambodia to allow those who understand and agree with this idea to stay for the sake of national reconciliation and peace for the people.

I notice that there are two parties at odds with each other. One accuses the other of obstruction while the other accuses the first of being genocidal. My opinion is that both are wrong. I know the truth but I am not going to say it now. I only want all brothers to understand the wish of our people—that we must serve our people and our country. In our country, the opinion of our people is supreme. We must listen to the opinion of the people. For example, if two parties keep accusing each other of being genocidal, both of them are guilty and they must pull out and let others stay to achieve national reconciliation and organize elections to the joy of the people. Anyone who realizes that he is an obstacle should make the sacrifice, for the people will know it anyway. Anyone who agrees to fight by all means is wrong, for he opposes national reconciliation. He should change his attitude now. At the roundtable in France, he should change his way of thinking and let the compatriots inside the country see it. If we continue to accuse each other like this there will be no way of achieving national reconciliation. For this reason, I beg anyone who realizes his error to make the sacrifice for the survival and happiness of the nation. He must leave Cambodia!

SRV Troops, Tanks Said Present in Kompong Cham
BK0206012889 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 1 Jun 89

[Text] On 14 May, the Vietnamese 479th Command in charge of battlefields in western Cambodia ordered the withdrawal of 2,000 Vietnamese aggressor troops stationed in Battambang and Kompong Chhnang Provinces, along with 35 tanks, artillery pieces, modern machine guns, ammunition, and much war materiel. These were hidden in jungles in O Mlu and Dang Kda communes in Stoeng Trang District, Kompong Cham Province.

This clearly exposes the perfidious maneuvers of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors to continue occupying Cambodia forever. As for the Hanoi Vietnamese's so-called announcement on the unilateral withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia without the supervision of the UN commission, it is just a deceitful maneuver to dupe people.

Claim of More Troops Being Brought In
*BK0706012489 (Clandestine) Voice of the National
Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 6 Jun 89*

[Text] On 15 May, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy brought three truckloads of fresh Vietnamese troops, already wearing puppet soldiers' uniforms, from the 5th Military Region in Vietnam along Route 14 to Kaoh Nhek District in Mondolkiri Province. These Vietnamese troops are currently hiding in forests near Kaoh Nhek district seat.

This clearly shows that the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors have not withdrawn their aggressor troops from Cambodia. On the contrary, they have brought in fresh Vietnamese soldiers disguised as puppet soldiers. These troops pass themselves off as puppet soldiers and are included into the puppet forces' units. As for the Hanoi Vietnamese propaganda saying that they are going to pull out all their aggressor troops from Cambodia in September, it is just a deceitful maneuver to avoid world pressure.

Indonesia

Malaysian Foreign Minister Arrives in Jakarta
*BK0206132189 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian
1200 GMT 2 Jun 89*

[Text] Malaysian Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Omar arrived in Jakarta today for a 2-day visit to discuss ASEAN's steps with his counterpart, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas. Speaking to newsmen, Abu Hassan Omar said that he would exchange views with Alatas on the settlement of the Cambodian issue and on ASEAN's steps in dealing with the Cambodian conflict. In addition, Abu Hassan will also listen to Minister Alatas's explanations on the results of the latter's visits to the Soviet Union and France and on steps in dealing with Vietnamese refugees.

Following his talks with Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, the Malaysian foreign minister will convey a letter from Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed to President Suharto.

Meets With Suharto

*BK0306084589 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian
0700 GMT 3 Jun 89*

[Text] President Suharto and Malaysian Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Omar at Merdeka Palace this morning held discussions on Malaysian Prime Minister's visit to Batam Island and President Suharto's visit to Malaysia.

Following the meeting, Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Omar told newsmen that the planned meeting between President Suharto and Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed is aimed at further promoting bilateral cooperation between the two neighboring countries.

He said that Prime Minister Mahathir had already planned to visit Batam some time ago but due to unavoidable circumstances, it was postponed. Therefore, the visit will take place as soon as possible. The schedules for the visits of both leaders will be fixed soon.

The Malaysian foreign minister is on a visit to Indonesia to discuss preparations for Malaysian prime minister's visit to Batam, and President Suharto's visit to Malaysia. While in Jakarta, Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Omar will also hold discussions with several ministers to promote bilateral cooperation between both countries.

Afghan Deputy Foreign Minister Calls on Alatas
*BK0406054089 Jakarta ANTARA in English
0442 GMT 4 Jun 89*

[Text] Jakarta, June 4 (OANA-ANTARA)—Afghanistan's Deputy Foreign Minister Faruq Karmand visited Foreign Minister Ali Alatas here Saturday [4 June] and both exchanged views on the latest developments in the war-torn Asian country and the efforts toward a political solution.

Karmand told the press later that the talks he had with Alatas mostly concerned attempts at solving the problem in Afghanistan as a follow-up of the Geneva convention, which required Soviet troops to pull out from Afghanistan.

Indonesia, he added, has always been supporting efforts at reaching a national harmony in Afghanistan, he said.

The Afghan deputy foreign minister arrived here Friday [2 June] and will be staying in Indonesia till Tuesday [6 June].

The first Indonesian visit by an Afghan deputy foreign minister under the Najibullah regime took place only several months after the foreign minister of the Afghan Government in exile, Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, visited Jakarta.

Mokhtar on 'Sincerity' of Soviet Policy
*BK0606120489 Jakarta ANTARA in English
0951 GMT 6 Jun 89*

[Text] Jakarta, June 6 (OANA-ANTARA)—Indonesia and the other ASEAN countries would like to see the Soviet Union's sincerity through a change in the implementation of its foreign policy in Asia, mainly in the problem of Kampuchea.

Kampuchea is the norm by which to measure the sincerity of Gorbachev's message in Vladivostok in 1986, former Indonesian Foreign Minister Professor Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said at a one-day seminar, organized by the International Forum Indonesia (IFI) here on Monday [5 June].

The Soviet Union's goodwill which concerns the future interests of Indonesia and the other ASEAN countries, covers among other things the settlement of the Afghan problem, the settlement or decrease of military power concentration along the border between the Soviet Union and People's Republic of China, and the Kampuchean conflict, Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said.

At the one-day IFI seminar which had as its theme "ASEAN's position in the political game in the Asia-Pacific region", Mokhtar said that ASEAN and the Asia-Pacific region should choose their most exact partners in trade and economic relations as well as in development from among the big powers in Asia and the Pacific.

Among the four big powers (the Soviet Union, People's Republic of China, Japan, and the United States), only the United States and Japan are able to help ASEAN's economic and trade growth and not the Soviet Union and the PRC.

Apart from ideological reasons, the economic conditions in the Soviet Union and China are serious and these countries will obviously give the priority to their own interests, thus making them no ideal cooperation partners in the fields of trade and economy, he added.

The only countries which can provide support for a continuous economic growth in the Asia-Pacific region, are Japan and the United States, Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja stressed.

At the seminar which was attended by a number of foreign diplomats, politicians and several former ambassadors, Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja delivered a presentation entitled "Changes in the Asia-Pacific political map".

8 East Timor Districts Designated for Tourism

BK0606132189 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian
1 Jun 89 p 12

[Excerpt] Eight districts in the East Timor Province have been designated as tourist destinations. They are Dilli, Ainaro, Covalima, Aileu, Ermera, Liquisa, Bobenaro, and Ambeno. Minister of Tourism, Posts, and Telecommunications Susilo Sudarman disclosed this to newsmen in Jakarta yesterday. He said the decision to designate the eight districts as tourist destinations followed his visit to the province, during which he had also held consultations East Timor Governor Mario Carascalao. The minister added that five other districts, namely Manatuto, Manufahi, Baucau, Viqueque, and Lauten, will gradually be turned into tourist destinations.

In line with the decision, a set of regulations on visiting the said areas will be issued by the Directorate General of Tourism, while private travel agents will be responsible for arranging the visits. [passage omitted]

Laos

Editorial Advocates Foreign Investment

BK0106111189 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 29 May 89

[PASASON 29 May editorial: "Closely Combining National Strength and That of the Epoch to Resolve Problems of the Backwardness of the Country To Allow It To Further Develop"]

[Text] Laos is still an underdeveloped country in every respect. Its economy is characterized by natural, semi-natural, and clannish nature. The Lao people's level of cultural standard remains low. Its labor force is mainly engaged in handicraft work with rudimentary tools. Productivity is adequate only for a subsistence livelihood. Essential goods have to be imported from foreign countries. Import and export as well as revenues and expenditures are not always balanced. This has caused instability in its financial status and the Lao people's living conditions. Even though we have managed to successfully resolve some of these problems in the past 10 years, our per capita income still remains far lower than that of the peoples in certain developed countries.

Thus, whether or not we are able to extricate our country from poverty and take it into the stage of development in all fields to ensure the fulfillment of the task of consolidating, building, upgrading, and developing the popular democratic system, thereby gradually and firmly advancing toward socialism, depends on our ability to carry out socioeconomic development. Whether or not socioeconomic development in our country is carried out at a rapid or slow pace also depends on our ability to effectively combine our national strength with that of the epoch. It is certain that we must expand and improve the quality of our economic cooperation with foreign countries if we want to effectively combine our national strength and the strength of the epoch.

The seventh plenary session of our party clearly stated: The restriction of our cooperation with foreign countries and the maintenance of a subsistence economy have served to hold back the advancement of the country, thus keeping it backward forever. However, there is only one way to extricate our country from this situation. That is: to expand our cooperation with foreign countries and to link our economy with that of the world.

At a time when our country is still faced with a shortage of capital, technical know-how, and progressive management skills, it is even more necessary for us to step up our cooperation with foreign countries. But the expansion of economic cooperation with foreign countries must be based on the principle of sharing mutual interests and that our national independence, sovereignty, and state laws must be guaranteed. The fulfillment of this principle is aimed at achieving the objective of attracting foreign capital, experts, technology, and progressive management skills for use in building and developing

production forces, management cadres, business cadres, workers, and technicians, transforming the subsistence economy into one of goods production and gradually devising a rational economic structure for our agriculture, forestry, and industrial development and for the service industry in our country.

The expansion of economic cooperation with foreign countries and the persuasion of foreigners to invest in our country are also important ways to exploit our natural resources in an effective manner, to shorten the time we have to spend on developing production forces, to rapidly raise the cultural and material life of our people, and to create conditions for our country to participate in the international work force.

Another important way to expand economic cooperation with foreign countries is to promote the production of goods for export to meet the requirements in the export sector. In carrying out the production of goods for export, we must give precise and careful consideration to the economic gains which will be derived from each type of goods intended for export and the selection of goods for export so as to acquire maximum economic benefits by exporting only goods which are of a high demand and command high prices in foreign countries, whose conditions for production development are normal, and whose sales can be easily promoted. Based on this principle, a comprehensive plan for investment must be mapped out, including the acquisition and processing of raw materials into finished products and the storing, packaging, and transporting of goods.

While organizing appropriate production and distribution, management mechanisms must also be revamped and suitable economic levers must be used. First of all, all prerequisite conditions must be defined in detail in the investment law, for example, tax exemption, the lowering of tax rates, and other necessary conditions, in order to ensure that all parties concerned are able to share benefits in their investment in our country.

Another important point is to broaden the all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, including developing contractual work alliance and carrying out joint investment ventures in the production sector and in the scientific and technical fields, especially between our economic, scientific, and technical organizations and their counterparts in those fraternal countries. We must pay attention to persuading more foreigners to invest in our country, especially in the services and foundations requiring sophisticated technology, to produce goods for export.

To attract foreigners to invest here, we must pursue a better policy and measures which will create favorable conditions for them, including Lao residents living in foreign countries, to come to Laos to develop business cooperation in our country. We must strengthen our special economic, scientific, and technical cooperation

with Vietnam and Cambodia by placing emphasis on efficiency which will ensure that the economic foundations in the three Indochinese countries share mutual benefits and development.

It is certain that some complicated problems may arise from our expansion of economic relation with foreign countries. Therefore, we must adopt certain measures to restrict such negative phenomena. But we must never fear any negative outcome and shut our door again.

To ensure that foreign investment is carried out in an effective manner according to the direction and goals, the first important issue we must undertake is to pay attention to instilling a business instinct in and developing the business skills of cadres directly engaging in foreign economic relations, specialized cadres, and cadres attached to production foundations and businesses with foreign links and contacts. This is another important decisive factor in developing and expanding economic cooperation with foreign countries.

Development Company Builds Irrigation Dam, Canal
BK0806110489 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Text] To improve the living conditions of the people in mountainous regions, the Mountainous Region Development Company, in coordination with the Irrigation Company No 2 attached to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, built a weir and dug a canal for irrigating ricefields. Since 13 March this year, they have filled the weir site with 1,400 cubic meters of clay. After an emulation campaign has been launched to score achievements to welcome May Day this year, the two companies have managed to fill the weir site with 84,000 cubic meters.

It is expected that the construction of the weir and canal will be completed by 30 July and the weir is capable of holding some 300,000 cubic meters of water to irrigate 500 hectares of ricefield in the rainy season and to irrigate between 10 and 15 hectares during the dry season.

The construction is estimated to cost 127 million kip.

Sets Up More Trade Unions
BK0806105289 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 7 Jun 89

[Text] By late May, the Mountainous Region Development Company established five more grass-roots trade unions in five business units, namely the trading enterprise, the electricity enterprise, the mobile sawmill, the modern sawmill, and the nail factory.

So far, the company has established 19 trade unions with nearly 500 members. At present, these grass-roots trade unions are consolidating and upgrading work with a view to fulfilling their roles in the new period.

Agriculture Official on Monsoon Rice Crop Plans
*BK0706112989 Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT
7 Jun 89*

[Text] Vientiane, June 7 (KPL)—“630,000 ha [hectares] of ricefield throughout the country is expected to be put under rice in this monsoon rice crop to attain the target figure of 1.6 million [metric] tons of paddy,” disclosed Mr Soukkehaseum Phothisane, head of the Cultivation Department under the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

He went on that the minimum productivity was anticipated at 2.54 tons of paddy per hectare, 3 tons per hectare for monsoon rice crop, 3.34 tons for dry season one, and 1.44 tons [for] slash-and-burn.

According to him, the ministry has dispatched its experts to coordinate with the main rice producer provinces in attaining the target. Vientiane Prefecture and Province are considered as Zone One. Zone 2 includes Savannakhets and Khammouane. Zone 3 includes Champassak and Saravan, and Zone 4 includes Luang Namtha and Oudomsai.

Philippines

Aquino Welcomes Jury's Acquittal of Psinakis
*HK0806094589 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 8 Jun 89*

[Excerpt] A U.S. court has acquitted Steve Psinakis, formerly a prominent Philippine exile, on charges of conspiring to smuggle explosives into the Philippines. The jury's decision was announced after 5 hours of deliberation on the 2-week trial of the case.

In an interview with Psinakis, he said that justice prevailed in his fight for democracy. Psinakis, 57 years old, a Greek-born American citizen, was accused of transporting explosives from St Louis to San Francisco, California, U.S.A.

Meanwhile, President Corazon Aquino welcomed the acquittal of Steve Psinakis by a U.S. jury on charges of conspiracy to smuggle explosives. The president, in a statement announced by Press Secretary Adolf Azcuna, said she expected Psinakis' acquittal. [passage omitted]

Senate Approves Creation of Joint Bases Council
*HK0706024389 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 7 Jun 89 p 2*

[Text] The senate yesterday approved a conference committee report on a joint resolution creating a 17-man legislative-executive bases council that will draw up a “master plan” for the P [peso] 7.5 billion conversion of the military bases; should the U.S. pull out in 1991.

The consolidated joint resolution, when signed by President Aquino, will have the force of law.

The council will study what Sen. Neptali Gonzales called “a menu of alternative uses” for the bases complex in case of a partial or full U.S. pullout when the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Military Bases Agreement expires on Sept. 16, 1991.

Among these options are the transfer to Clark or Subic of the international airport, naval headquarters, and Camps Crame and Aguinaldo.

The resolution authorizes the setting aside of P6.5 billion in addition to the P1 billion appropriated in the 1989 budget as continuing appropriation to finance the conversion programs.

The conversion plan will minimize the dislocation of “hundreds of thousands of Filipino workers and families who are directly or indirectly benefitted by the presence of the U.S. facilities,” it read.

Among the options are:

—Transfer of Camps Crame and Aguinaldo, Fort Bonifacio, Nichols Air Base and the Ninoy Aquino International Airport to the Clark complex.

The resolution estimated that P70 to P100 billion could be raised from the sale of some 2,410 has. of prime real estate currently occupied by the military camps.

—Transforming Subic naval base into an international ship repair facility, headquarters of the Philippine Navy, ship refuelling station, export processing zone or a free port.

—Conversion of other areas in Clark into agro-industrial estate, communications centers and transportation terminals.

Congress is also eyeing the conversion of John Hay Air Station in Baguio, Camp Wallace Air Station in La Union, U.S. naval communication station in Zambales and the naval radio station in Tarlac.

The council is composed of nine members from the Executive department and eight from the Legislature.

It will cease to exist 90 days after the submission of its final report and will review its existence 90 days before Sept. 16, 1991.

Editorial Urges Master Plan for U.S. Bases
*HK0806051589 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 8 Jun 89 p 4*

[Editorial: “Finally, a Master Plan for U.S. Bases”]

[Text] Despite all the talk about converting Clark Air Base in Pampanga and Subic Base in Zambales into industrial and shipping complexes after the Americans leave, perhaps when the bases treaty expires in 1991, not much has actually been done in this direction in terms of hard and serious planning.

The rhetoric in the bases debate has, so far, exceeded actual groundwork on how Filipinos can continue to profit from these prime pieces of real estate even after the U.S. facilities therein have been dismantled. The conversion studies supposedly being made by the University of the Philippines, the National Economic and Development Authority (Neda) and other groups that our legislators and anti-bases lobbyists have been referring to, are reportedly nothing but board outlines of possibilities which must still be fleshed out with details.

Meanwhile, the President is preparing for a trip to Washington this autumn where the future of the U.S. facilities in the Philippines will surely be discussed. Also, the Sept 16, 1991 deadline for informing the U.S. whether or not we intend to renew the bases treaty is drawing near. Obviously, in order to get the most out of these two events, our Government must have a clear goal and a workable strategy.

Which is why we welcome the creation last Tuesday by both houses of Congress of a 17-member legislative-executive bases council which will draw up the master plan for the conversion of the U.S. military facilities in the country. The move, which comes in the form of a consolidated joint resolution, sets aside P6.5 billion as a continuing appropriation to finance the conversion program. This is in addition to the P1 billion already provided in the 1989 budget.

The council will prepare a "menu" of alternative uses for the U.S. bases so as to minimize the economic dislocation of the 68,000 Filipinos directly employed in Clark and Subic, and the thousands of others who indirectly reap benefits from them.

Only through such a thorough study can a realistic assessment be made of the suggestions, for instance, to transfer Camps Crame and Aguinaldo from the heart of Quezon City to Clark Air Base and for the Philippine Navy to occupy Subic. Or for the Ninoy Aquino International Airport (Naia) to be rebuilt along with export processing zones, agro-industrial complexes and communications centers in Clark. The opinion has also been forwarded that Subic could become an international ship repair facility, a ship refuelling station or a free port.

Off hand, the possibilities of Clark and Subic, along with four other minor U.S. installations in Luzon, seem to be boundless. So attractive are the prospects of having the bases back in Philippine hands that already, an offer has been made by a real estate developer to come in and plan the development of Clark. What we need, however, is not just any plan but a master plan, a serious in-depth study for the rational use of the bases beyond 1991, or whenever we tell the Americans to leave.

This is our chance to finally create orderly and efficient, properly zoned human settlements where everything is in its right place. The task of drawing up this master plan should therefore be taken seriously by all concerned.

The creation of the joint executive-legislative council might have come a trifle late. But we are glad the seemingly endless debate on the future of the bases has finally produced something constructive. We urge President Aquino to sign this resolution into law as soon as possible for the council will have a lot of catching up to do in helping formulate Government's long awaited policy on whether or not the U.S. bases should remain in the country beyond 1991.

Aquino Says Ties With China Remain Unchanged
HK0806103789 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Text] President Aquino today said that relations with China remain unchanged. Sel Baisa has the details:

[Begin recording] President Aquino today said that diplomatic ties with China will remain the same despite the worsening situation there. Acting Press Secretary Adolf Ascuna relayed the president's statement in a news conference in Malacanang. According to him, the president said the friendly relations and ties with China are not in issue here. The president also instructed Mr Ariel Abadilla, Philippine Embassy charge d'affaires in China, to ensure the Filipinos' safety there. [end recording]

Aircraft To Evacuate Filipinos Flies to Beijing
HK0806093589 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Excerpts] The latest report we have received is that the Philippine Airlines [PAL] DC-10 plane has already left for Beijing to evacuate Filipino nationals there. Its arrival time tonight will be at around 1900. The most recent information we received from Beijing is that the Filipinos are now at the international airport.

Around 234 Filipinos evacuees from Beijing are expected to arrive here tonight. Rey Arquiza of Mobile 21 has the details:

[Begin recording] Around 234 Filipinos in Beijing were instructed by the Philippine Embassy to go to the Beijing airport before 1800 today to wait for the Philippine Airlines DC-10. The statement was announced this afternoon by Acting Foreign Affairs Secretary Jose Ingles, who said that the Chinese Government has already issued clearance to the Philippine Government to evacuate its nationals. Ingles added the Chinese Government has given assurance that the aircraft and its passengers will be given protection. Fuel will be supplied for the PAL jet plane. The Department of Foreign Affairs received the clearance and assurance at noon today, and the go signal for the aircraft to fly to Beijing has already been issued. [passage omitted]

Ingles said the Philippine Embassy staff will remain in Beijing. [end recording]

Government Issues Report on Communist Insurgency

Part 1

HK2605145789 Quezon City WE FORUM in English
19-21 May 89 pp 12, 13

[Government report on the insurgency, prepared by the Office of the Press Secretary—Part 1]

[Text] Winning the war against insurgency and violence is a prerequisite to peace and stability.

At the forefront of that war are the men and women of the Department of National Defense (DND) and the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP).

The DND-AFP Report for 1988, which Secretary of National Defense Fidel V. Ramos submitted to President Corazon C. Aquino, showed strong indicators substantiating the enormous gains achieved in the fight against the insurgency.

The Communist Insurgency

Q. The Armed Forces of the Philippines has steadfastly claimed that it is winning the war against the insurgency. Can this claim be supported by hard facts and empirical data?

A. The answer to that has to be affirmative. All the indicators show that in 1988, the AFP had gained the upper hand in the fight against the Communist Party and the New People's Army (NPA).

Q. What are these indicators?

A. To mention only a few: the number of high-ranking CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA leaders captured, the kill ratio of 2:1 which is lopsidedly in favor of the government forces, the reduction in the number of barangays remaining under the sphere of influence of the dissidents, the increase in the number of encounters initiated by the AFP as against the number of encounters started by the CPP-NPA, etcetera.

The importance of the kill ratio of 2:1 is that in guerilla warfare, the Communists can only win if the kill ratio is in their favor or at the very least, even. When the ratio goes against them, then the Communists are up against the wall.

Q. What serious setbacks did the DND-AFP inflict on the top echelons of the CPP-NPA in 1988?

A. The DND-AFP broke the backbone of the CPP-NPA leadership during 1988. Never in the 20-year history of the CPP-NPA did it see the capture of 41 senior Communist insurgency officers within a 12-month period.

The capture of the 41, together with the seizure of substantial communication material and equipment, virtually bared the heart and the guts of the entire CPP-NPA. As a result, the CPP-NPA has had to drastically reform its ranks and shift many of its otherwise secret bivouacs and training centers. This explains why a major purge is going on and why on their last anniversary celebration, the Communist leadership failed to make a dramatic dent.

Q. How did the capture of these CPP-NPA leaders affect the insurgency campaign of the CPP-NPA?

A. The fall of these CPP-NPA leaders created a leadership crisis with severely eroded its political and operational capabilities and caused a perceptible ebb in the Communist revolutionary activities nationwide.

Q. At which levels of the CPP-NPA did the leadership problems occur?

A. The capture of the 41 drastically weakened the national and local levels of the CPP-NPA organization. This was due to the fact that, of the apprehended leaders, eight were Central Committee members while the other 33 were functional, territorial and regional commanders.

Among the top officials of the CPP-NPA who were captured by the DND-AFP in 1988 were Rafael Baylosis and Ignacio Capegsan who were No. 2 and No. 3 in the communist hierarchy, Rodolfo Salas alias Commander "Bilog" and Romulo Kintanar and his wife Maria Gloria Jopson (who subsequently escaped). Also captured were Benjamin de Vera and Jorge Madlos of the Mindanao regional party committee.

Q. In what other ways did the DND-AFP weaken the CPP-NPA?

A. In 1988, a total of 3,976 CPP-NPA regulars were neutralized, which meant specifically, 1925 killed in action, 709 surrendered, 361 captured during military operations, and 981 apprehended without a struggle.

All these losses naturally resulted in a significant reduction in the size of the CPP-NPA regular force. The total strength went down from 25,200 in December 1987, to 23,060 in December 1988, a decline of 8.5 percent, the largest in CPP-NPA history.

Q. What of the firearms in the possession of the CPP-NPA?

A. The number of firearms in the hands of the CPP-NPA decreased from 15,500 in 1987 to a low of 12,260 in 1988. This reduction of 21 percent represented the recovery of 3,240 firearms by the DND-AFP. Of this quantity, 1,782 were captured during combat operations including 1,028 returned through the National Reconciliation Development Program, and 1,458 were loose firearms recovered by the DND-AFP.

During the combat operations in 1988, the DND-AFP recovered 1,782 firearms compared to 1,592 in 1987, or an increase of 11.9 percent. On the other hand, the DND-AFP succeeded in cutting down the military's own losses in firearms by 32 percent, from 1,723 in 1987 to 1,164 in 1988.

Q. What was the overall effect of the counter-measures instituted by the DND-NPA against the CPP-NPA in 1988?

A. The CPP-NPA failed to undertake any large-scale offensives in 1988. On the other hand, the engagements launched by the DND-AFP increased by 39.5 percent, from only 1,108 in 1987 to 1,546 in 1988.

Q. What about casualty figures?

A. During 1988, the DND-AFP lost 946 men killed in action, compared to 1,107 in 1987, a decrease of 14.5 percent. The CPP-NPA lost 1,957 men killed in action in 1988 versus, 1,702 in 1987, or an increase of 15 percent.

The CPP-NPA suffered daily fatalities of 5.36 in 1988 compared to 4.66 in 1987, an increase of 15.02 percent. The daily fatalities of the DND-AFP in 1988 were 2.58 as against 3.03 in 1987, a decrease of 15 percent.

On all counts, the CPP-NPA suffered more men killed in battle and lost more firearms than the DND-AFP, and these certainly indicate the tide has turned against the Communist insurgency.

Q. The current Filipino term for barrio or village is barangay and there are 40,761 of these in the Philippines today. Of this number, how many were affected by the Communist insurgency during 1988?

A. The 1983 figures showed that 7,852 barangays were affected by Communist insurgency, compared to 8,059 in 1987. This constituted a drop of three percent.

Q. Among the affected barangays, how many were infiltrated by the CPP-NPA and what number was influenced by the Communist insurgency?

A. The number of infiltrated barangays remained virtually static from 4,993 in 1987 to 4,999 in 1988. On the other hand, there was a shrinkage of seven percent in the number of influenced barangays, from 3,066 in December 1987 to 2,853 in December 1988. The affected barangays are those which are visited or can be reached by the Communist insurgents. The influenced barangays are placed where the insurgents have built up a system for persuading the residents to join the insurgency. The infiltrated barangays are areas where the insurgents stay for long periods of time and conduct teach-ins or propaganda campaigns without fear of being discovered or attacked by government forces.

Q. What caused the seven percent decrease in the number of Communist-influenced barangays during 1988?

A. The reason was the effectiveness of the Special Operations Team (SOT) program of the DND-AFP. This program was largely instrumental in preventing the CPP-NPA from further enlarging the communist "Organs of Political Power" (OPP) in the Philippine countryside.

Q. What is the SOT program and why is it effective?

A. The Special Operations Teams, or SOT units, are composed of well-trained and highly-articulate soldiers whose principal mission is to neutralize the political machinery of the communist underground movement, particularly the dismantling of the insurgency's logistics, financial and communications capabilities.

The SOT concept is military-civic in nature. It is based on the importance of extending social and economic assistance to barangays which have been affected, infiltrated or influenced by the Communist insurgency. Members of the SOT units organize sports, cultural, education and health programs among the people. Soldiers help build schoolhouses, rural roads and bridges, and sponsor medical-dental free clinics.

The SOT units are known for their friendly relations with the people in the far-flung areas of the Philippines.

Q. Of what significance to democracy were the barangay elections of March 28, 1989?

A. These elections were the final step in the complete democratization of the Philippines. In accordance with the 1986 Constitution, the Filipino people elected their council leaders of the barangay or village level.

Records of the Commission on Elections showed that nearly one million candidates competed for around 297,000 elective posts. One election day, there was a turn-out of approximately 85 percent among the nation's 28.6 million registered voters.

Q. The insurgents threatened to disrupt the barangay elections. Did they succeed?

A. Absolutely not.

Prior to election day, the CPP-NPA announced repeatedly that they controlled 20 percent, or about 8,500 of the country's barangays. The implication was that the holding of elections in those barangays was doubtful. Actually, elections were not held in only 220—representing one-fourth of one percent—for various reasons. And in only 12 barangays, where election paraphernalia was spirited away by dissidents, did the insurgents succeed in their avowal to stop the balloting.

Q. How did the conduct of the barangay elections compare with previous elections?

A. During the barangay elections, the conduct of the voting was one of the most peaceful and orderly in Philippine history. To be sure, there were 36 violent incidents which were directly related to the elections, resulting in 20 persons being killed.

By contrast, in the preceding elections for mayors and governors on January 18, 1988, there were 287 violent incidents in which 157 persons were killed.

Q. What was the role of the DND-AFP in the barangay elections?

A. Due to the preparedness of the DND-AFP, the activities of the CPP-NPA were successfully preempted. The extensive preparations undertaken by the DND-AFP prevented widespread violence and ensured free, orderly and peaceful elections. The DND-AFP effectively implemented the Firearms Ban, and in this respect, 108 assorted firearms, 488 assorted rounds of ammunition and 20 pieces of explosives were confiscated from 116 persons.

Q. What was the effect of these unfavorable developments on the CPP-NPA power structure?

A. The main significance was that the credibility of the CPP-NPA continued to erode. There was a growing rejection of the CPP-NPA among the masses, thus lowering the hopes of the CPP-NPA to establish a network of "Provisional Revolutionary Governments" at the local or barangay levels.

Q. Did the fighting fronts of the CPP-NPA diminish?

A. Yes. Due to the serious reverses suffered in 1988, the CPP-NPA leaders were forced to reduce the number of guerilla fronts. In the middle of 1988, the CPP-NPA armed contingents were fighting on 73 fronts. At the end of 1988, only 61 fronts remained.

Q. How effective has been the counterinsurgency strategy of the DND-AFP?

A. The counterinsurgency strategy of the DND-AFP has generated a very strong feeling of insecurity among CPP-NPA leaders and followers. This insecurity fuelled mutual suspicion and mistrust in the Communist ranks. Consequently, the entire CPP-NPA organization underwent a recent series of purges aimed at weeding out the supposed spies and disloyal members. These purges resulted in widespread demoralization and disenchantment within the Party.

Q. How widespread were these purges?

A. These purges, known as "Operation Missing Link" and "Kilusang Purga [Purge Movement]," saw the execution of no less than 70 top echelon men. Those executed under "Operation Missing Link" consisted of about 40 leading CPP-NPA personalities in the National United Front Commission (NUFC), the National Organizing Commission (NOC), and the Southern Tagalog Regional Party Committee (STRPC). On the other hand, the "Kilusang Purga" resulted in the execution of more than 30 CPP-NPA members. More purges have been scheduled.

Q. How did these internal purges affect the morale of the CPP-NPA rank and file?

A. The purges were resented by the CPP-NPA rank and file because they believed many of the victims were loyal to the cause. Wide resentment was also prevalent among the relatives and sympathizers of the victims. The executions, as well as the use of torture during the investigations, were branded as cruel and unjust.

Q. How did the breakdown of unity in the CPP-NPA begin?

A. During the 1988, the Central Committee of the CPP-NPA became divided by disagreements regarding the correct form of struggle. Some senior CPP-NPA commanders were reluctant to accelerate the armed struggle against the government due to the heavy losses being suffered by the CPP-NPA in the field. Other commanders insisted that the struggle be speeded up.

The issue polarized leadership at a time when unity was vital.

Q. What is the strategic effect of this disunity?

A. The disunity of the CPP-NPA on strategic policies tremendously diminished the influence of the CPP-NPA in Mindanao. In Luzon, the CPP-NPA failed to gain more ground and, in fact, suffered substantial reverses. From an overall viewpoint, the national strategy of the CPP-NPA was completely derailed.

With regard to the national strategy of the CPP-NPA, Jose Ma. Sison said that the Communist revolutionary movement in the Philippines is geared to building up the CPP-NPA-NDF [National Democratic Front] "to complete the struggle for national liberation." He added that the CPP was established on December 26, 1968 as "the Marxist-Leninist vanguard party of the working class." These were statements in Sison's speech, entitled PHILIPPINE CRISIS and REVOLUTION, delivered in Brussels, Belgium on March 4, 1987.

Local leaders of the CPP-NPA-NDF stress that their revolutionary movement can confidently achieve "total victory" in the Philippines within 10 years by engaging in regular warfare. This strategy is based on Mao

Zedong's principles of "protracted war" and the "encircling of the cities from the countryside" which were successful during the takeover of China by the Communists.

But the present leaders of the Chinese mainland have discarded totalitarianism and Communism and have been opting for free enterprise since 1978.

Q. What was the biggest irritant to the CPP-NPA leadership in 1988?

A. What irked the CPP-NPA leadership most during 1988 was the protracted stay and comfortable life-style of Jose Ma. Sison in Utrecht, Holland as compared to their rugged life in the mountains, according to the testimonies of captured Communist leaders. In fact, Sison had applied for asylum in that country. While on the one hand, he was expressing a desire to return to the Philippines, he was on the other hand, quickly inventing reasons for not returning. Local CPP-NPA leaders felt that Sison ought to be in the Philippines to settle the serious ideological differences within the CPP-NPA hierarchy.

Q. Is the cohesiveness of the local CPP-NPA top leaders cracking up?

A. Yes. When Jose Ma. Sison went abroad, Benito Tiamzon became the acting chairman of the CPP. But he was considered as the person responsible for the security lapses which resulted in the capture of 41 top CPP-NPA leaders during 1988. Consequently, Tiamzon was dismissed as acting chairman. This vacancy was promptly contested by Antonio Zumel, Saturnino Ocampo and Jose Luneta. As a compromise, Jose Luneta was appointed as interim secretary general of the CPP. These uncertainties and bickerings created a tempest of factionalism and polarization within the CPP-NPA organization on a nationwide scale.

Q. What happened to the CPP-NPA program to terrorize the urban areas of the Philippines?

A. The CPP-NPA erred in moving their armed units into the cities or urban areas. City residents did not extend their support to the CPP-NPA. Actually, there were many instances of residents assisting the military and police forces of the DND-AFP in hunting, exposing and killing Communist terrorists. Communist "Sparrow" (special area reactionary operations) hit squads went on a rampage of killing in the streets of Metropolitan Manila in 1987, victimizing mainly soldiers and policemen. But the CPP-NPA failed to sustain this campaign during 1988. The safehouses of "Sparrow" units were raided and cleaned out by the DND-AFP with the help of ordinary citizens.

Part 2

HK2605150389 Quezon City WE FORUM in English
22-23 May 89 pp 12, 13

[Government report on the insurgency, prepared by the Office of the Press Secretary—Part 2]

[Text] There are four reasons why the CPP-NPA campaign to move into the cities and urban areas failed:

1. Even among the urban poor, belief in God is deeply rooted. The poor cannot accept a Communist ideology that is godless and bereft of spiritual faith.
2. The brutal violence of Sparrow units shocked Metro Manilans. They could not accept the Communist reasoning that innocent soldiers and policemen had to be killed as payment for their "blood debt," meaning alleged government indifference to the plight of the poor.
3. After the Marcos dictatorship, very few Filipinos were ready to accept a "dictatorship of the proletariat" led by the CPP-NPA. This was simply a change of dictators through a violent revolution and the Filipino people wanted peace.
4. Democracy under President Corazon C. Aquino was in place and the people had voted overwhelmingly for this democracy. They had also voted overwhelmingly for the democratic Constitution advocated by President Aquino.

The Communists have never understood this. This explains their many blunders.

Q. What troubles were encountered by the legal and "united front" organizations of the CPP-NPA during 1988?

A. Cracks began to show in the cohesiveness of the political and legal machinery of the CPP-NPA during 1988. The influence of the CPP on their "united front" organizations, which are composed mainly of students, farmers, labor unions and militant women, declined markedly during 1988. This decline was an offshoot of the deteriorating CPP-NPA leadership. The DND-AFP stressed that law enforcement must be intensified on these CPP-affiliates in order to cut down the tentacles of the CPP-NPA-NDF.

Q. What of the fund-raising program of the CPP-NPA?

A. The fund-raising program of the CPP-NPA met stiff resistance from the citizenry during 1988. The people resented the "progressive taxation" scheme of the CPP-NPA. Fewer and fewer contributions flowed into the CPP-NPA treasury. In fact, the slowdown of incoming funds became so acute that the CPP-NPA leaders thought of floating so-called "Revolutionary War Bonds" to attract former contributors and protect their identities. All to no avail.

Q. Were the NDF's international funding sources of any help?

A. Only to a limited extent. The local CPP-NPA leaders saw funds from the International Headquarters of the NDF in Utrecht, Holland drying up. Despite all the efforts of Luis Jalandoni, a former priest, the international funding dwindled due to the successful diplomatic offensives of the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA). These offensives made the foreign benefactors realize that the NDF was fomenting a violent revolution to overthrow the popular administration of President Corason C. Aquino.

Q. What are the future operational plans of the DND-AFP concerning the Communist insurgency?

A. The DND-AFP will take full advantage of the present weakness and difficulties of the CPP-NPA-NDF. There will be no let-up in the campaign of the DND-AFP against Communist insurgency. The momentum gained by the DND-AFP in 1988 will be intensified in 1989.

Q. What is the overall objective of the DND-AFP in 1989?

A. The overall objective of the DND-AFP is to deny the CPP-NPA any breathing spell in order to prevent the recuperation and recovery—as well as the regrouping—of Communist fighting units. To pursue this objective efficiently and effectively, there will be stringent internal control and operational supervision of all units and personnel at all levels of the DND-AFP command.

Q. What is the status of the internal stability of the DND-AFP at the present time?

A. A new level of stability has been achieved by the DND-AFP. The main efforts of the DND-AFP are now focused on the upgrading of professionalism, rebuilding military capabilities and the continuing development of an effective counterinsurgency strategy. The DND-AFP no longer devotes significant resources to policing its own ranks. Efforts have been intensified to weed out misfits and scoundrels and to stamp out graft and corruption within the DND-AFP.

Q. How reliable is the internal stability of the DND-AFP?

A. The reliability of the internal stability of the DND-AFP was expressed recently by Rear Admiral Timothy W. Wright, acting U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense, in his testimony before the subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs of the Foreign Affairs Committee in the House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. Wright, among other things, informed the subcommittee that:

1. The successful capture by the DND-AFP of senior CPP-NPA officials and the seizure of subversive documents were "politically and operationally damaging" to the Communist insurgency in the Philippines.

2. There are disputes within the CPP-NPA regarding policy and tactical matters.

3. The Communist insurgents appear to be on the defensive although they are regrouping at the national level.

4. The security assistance given by the U.S. to the Philippines has contributed to the progress made by the DND-AFP "but a sustained commitment is essential for the rebuilding process to continue."

Q. Can we have more definite proof that the DND-AFP is indeed winning the war against Communist insurgency and that the tide against the CPP-NPA has indeed turned?

A. The first solid proof is the national economic recovery to the tune of 6.7 percent GNP growth in 1988. It is simply impossible to achieve this growth unless the shadows of Communism recede. The fact is, many foreign investors no longer consider the CPP-NPA insurgency an obstacle to investment. Foreign investments increased by 148 percent in 1988 compared to 1987.

The second proof is the increased approval rating nationwide of the DND-AFP and the almost rock-bottom rating of the CPP-NPA. Surveys by reputable poll organizations such as the Ateneo Social Weather Station, Asia Research Organization and the Philippine Research and Social Center are incontestable. They show an approval rating of the DND-AFP as high as 60 percent and of the CPP-NPA as low as four percent. The margin of error of these independent survey groups is plus or minus four percent.

Q. Outside of the reasons already enumerated, is there any other reason that explains why the Communist insurgency cannot muster popular support?

A. Yes. Communism is alien to human nature. This is now being proven in the motherlands of Communism, namely the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China. The leaders of these two Communist countries now freely admit that the winds of democracy are blowing across their lands. Communism, as an economic system, has proven to be a disastrous failure. And the leaders of both countries are beginning to opt for free enterprise.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev long ago advocated perestroika (restructuring) and glasnost (openness). In a word, democracy.

Here the CPP-NPA continues to agitate for the "dictatorship of the proletariat." The Soviet and Chinese leadership threw this out a long time ago.

Q. What effects did the high morale and increased fighting capability of the DND-AFP have?

A. For the first time in 20 years, the direction of the Communist insurgency was reversed in favor of the Government. The effectiveness of the CPP-NPA-BDF as

a revolutionary movement was reduced. In all aspects of the counterinsurgency campaign, significant and commendable progress was achieved by the DND-AFP in 1988.

Q. Did the DND-AFP get any help from the other branches of Government and from the Filipino people?

A. Yes. The military and law enforcement efforts of the DND-AFP were supported, first of all, by the diplomatic thrusts of the DFA on an international level. The overall effects were noted in the concerted actions of the DND-AFP and other branches of Government with the unstinted cooperation of the people.

Q. What did these overall effects consist of?

A. The foremost benefits of these overall effects were the attraction of more foreign investors and the unprecedented increase of exports, the significant peace and quiet on the labor front, the promotion of tourism, the safety of construction workers even in far-flung and remote areas of the country, the pursuit of peaceful farming and fishing, and the unhindered growth of education, culture and sports. These are but a few of the vast benefits of peace and order brought about by the unselfish and vigilant efforts of the DND-AFP.

Q. Did the beneficial effects of peace and order help in fulfilling the plans and priorities of President Corazon C. Aquino in 1988?

A. Yes. The improvement of peace and order was a vital factor in the growth of the country's Gross National Product (GNP) during 1988. Significantly, among the plans and priorities of President Aquino in 1988 were: to keep the insurgency on the run, to professionalize the Armed Forces, to advance the welfare of soldiers, to restore the people's confidence in our law enforcement agencies, to prosecute the violators of the law and to respect human rights.

Q. Will the 1989 Agenda of President Aquino enhance peace and order and reduce Communist insurgency?

A. Yes. The 1989 Agenda of President Aquino is focused on the consistent growth of the Philippine economy through regional industrial dispersal, rural employment and livelihood improvement based on countryside investments, effective law enforcement and the efficient delivery of services by a results-oriented bureaucracy. President Aquino's overall vision is that of a nation at work and a nation at peace.

Mindanao Secessionist Movement

Q. On the Mindanao secessionist movement, what is the present capability of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) to launch a large-scale offensive?

A. The MNLF has lost its capability to launch any large-scale offensives. In 1988, no less than 61 top-ranking MNLF leaders and 2,910 influential followers returned to the fold of the law and surrendered 1,266 firearms to the DND-AFP. The fighting strength of the MNLF was reduced by at least 11 percent in 1988. Additional MNLF officers and members laid down their arms during the visit to Mindanao of Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos in the early part of 1989.

Q. Will MNLF leaders continue to be a threat to Mindanao peace?

A. The MNLF leaders, particularly Nur Misuari who is now living abroad, will not stop being a threat to Government. However, the threats will remain just that—threats. It is possible that some sectors of the MNLF may initiate isolated or sporadic encounters, but the DND-AFP units in Mindanao are ready for any untoward action.

Q. But why will the MNLF leaders persist in being threats?

A. The MNLF leaders are still clinging to the empty hope that they can pressure the Government to accede to the demands of the MNLF. The DND-AFP will not be cowed by the threats of the MNLF. The Government will not bow down to the MNLF, particularly at this time when the credibility of the MNLF is at its lowest point among the people of Mindanao—both Muslims and Christians—and internationally as well.

Q. How capable is Rizal Alih of creating further troubles in Mindanao?

A. The underworld syndicate of Rizal Alih has been effectively dismantled by the DND-AFP in Zamboanga City. Subsequently, this former policeman threatened to obtain the help of the MNLF in attacking AFP troops and burning AFP installations. Alih and his group are incapable of any large-scale violent activities and his supposed alliance with the MNLF is doubtful.

Q. What are the other potential destabilizing forces in Mindanao?

A. There is an independence movement in Mindanao which may organize destabilizing forces by recruiting landowners to oppose the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law (CARL). This group has the potential to initiate violence. The DND-AFP forces in Mindanao are on the alert to forestall any violence which may come from this group.

Ultra-rightists

Q. What about the ultra-rightwing rebels? What dangers do they pose to the Aquino administration?

A. The only danger they pose now is the possible assassination of President Aquino and some other national leaders. Their support in the military has dwindled substantially. They can no longer launch a coup. They never had the power to rally the Filipino people. In effect, the so-called right-wing military rebels are just a mirror reflection of the Communist insurgency.

The Aquino administration has consistently proven its mettle in not only fighting, but throwing back, the Communist insurgency. The national leadership, including Congress and the Senate, has substantially increased the salaries and allowances of the Filipino soldier. This reduces to shambles the insurgents' accusation that the Cory administration is coddling Communists, is soft on Communism, is in fact, abetting Communism. While a few believed this before, nobody believes this anymore.

The recent capture of ex-Mayor Reynaldo Cabatuan, a top leader of the ultra-right, has reduced the fast-diminishing ranks of the ultra-rightists to petty outlawry.

Detained Rebel Head Admits Human Rights Violations
*HK0606102789 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 6 Jun 89*

[Text] Rafael Baylosis, former secretary-general of the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army [CCP-NPA], admitted that his movement has committed human rights violations, notably the killing of comrades suspected of being government agents.

Speaking to reporters who interviewed him in his cell at Camp Crame, Baylosis stressed that he had no direct involvement in the killing of former comrades because he has been held in military custody for a very long time now. However, he condemned the existence of "killing fields" which allegedly are the handiwork of his comrades. Baylosis proposed an investigation by authorities, particularly by international and non-governmental organizations, in order to give justice to the slain victims. [Baylosis recording indistinct]

Meanwhile, on the unrest going on in China, Baylosis said that the pro-democracy uprising in Beijing will not affect the local communist movement because the students in China are not struggling to overthrow the government, but rather are pressing for political reforms.

This is Bing Formento reporting for DZRH News.

Thailand

Preparations To Evacuate Beijing Embassy Staff
*BK0806003989 Bangkok THE NATION in English
8 Jun 89 pp 1, 2*

[Text] Thailand yesterday prepared a contingency plan to evacuate about 50 Thai students, visitors and dependents of the Thai embassy staff from Beijing as a Thai minister repeated the call for rival Chinese groups to resolve the disastrous conflict as soon as possible.

But Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan said Thailand still regards the political crisis China's internal affairs. "Our position on the China turmoil is the same as our stand towards Burma," he said, referring to Thailand's efforts to maintain good relations with Rangoon despite its bloody crackdown on student-led democracy demonstrations last September.

Praphat added, "Thailand is only a small country, and not as influential as the United States or the Soviet Union."

He said the Foreign Ministry was prepared to evacuate the Thai people from Beijing if the situation further deteriorates.

The Foreign Ministry has asked Thai Airways International to put on standby a plane for use in the possible evacuation, he said.

"Women and children will be moved out under the contingency plan, leaving behind only a skeleton diplomatic staff," the minister said.

Thai Ambassador to Beijing Det Bunnak is authorized to evacuate the Thais if and when he deems necessary, Praphat said.

But Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan said yesterday the situation now was not serious enough to warrant such an evacuation.

Meanwhile, Koson Sinthawanan, a deputy permanent secretary for foreign affairs, said preparations were made after a request from the Thai ambassador yesterday morning. The ambassador expressed his concern over the worsening situation in the Chinese capital, especially in the neighbourhood of the Thai Embassy.

Det, describing the embassy area yesterday morning, said that several hundred Chinese soldiers and armoured personnel carriers had sealed off the compound and a helicopter was hovering above it.

Some troops armed with automatic rifles fired into the sky without any clear reason, threatening the lives of foreign residents in the area.

Det also said the embassy staff was running out of food and requested an urgent supply from Bangkok.

Koson, who is in charge of supplies for Thai embassies and evacuation of overseas Thai people, said the first shipment including rice, sugar and edible oil will be flown to Beijing today.

Among the Thais to be evacuated are 17 students, ten tourists, businessmen and visiting Thai officials. Others include some female embassy staff and other staff family members, Koson said.

The Foreign Ministry asked the Royal Thai Air Force to provide a C-130 transport plane for the evacuation.

At the same time, the ministry asked for clearance from the Beijing authorities for the plane's landing and refuelling.

Koson said the Thais could be moved out of Beijing if evacuation by plane is not possible.

Paper Charges Thai Government 'Opportunistic'
BK0706011789 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
7 Jun 89 p 8

[Editorial: "Capitalizing on China's Misfortune Is Bad Taste"]

[Text] Undoubtedly, the massacre of pro-democracy demonstrators in Beijing has completely shattered the legitimacy of the Chinese government to rule the country. Foreign investors will from now on be extremely reluctant to take risk in China and will look for other countries for their investment in the Asia-Pacific region. Capital flight from Hong Kong, which is scheduled to go under communist Chinese control in 1997, will likely escalate. The Chinese in Taiwan, too, will be looking for a safer place because there is no telling now what the hard-line Chinese leaders will do next.

Thailand obviously stands to gain from the misfortune of China. But it is bad taste for the Thai government to publicly underline this, for it makes Thailand look terribly selfish and opportunistic.

According to a government spokesman the Cabinet meeting yesterday discussed at length repercussions of the massacre in Beijing to trade and investment in China and how they will affect Thailand. Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin quickly proposed the establishment of some special economic zones to attract foreign investment. This is not unusual for a government dominated by big businessmen. But the government should have kept quiet about its intention to cash in on what it seems to see only as an economic windfall as a result of the bloody turmoil in Beijing.

Thailand endured similar bloody turmoil in October 1973 and October 1976 and we were angry when we saw certain opportunists in this region try to divert foreign investment from Thailand to their countries. Now we are openly talking about taking advantage of China. This will definitely expose Thailand to disdain of the civilized world.

In fact, Thailand has already been held in contempt by the world at large for its "business-led diplomacy" toward Burma. Its silence on the massacre of Burmese pro-democracy demonstrators last year coupled with its enthusiasm to deal with the Burmese military regime in exploiting Burma's natural resources showed that the Thai government has no concern about any other thing except its own self-interest.

We believe, however, that the Thai people in general were saddened by what happened in Burma and deplored the violent crackdown on the Chinese demonstrators in Beijing by government troops. In the wake of such a large scale bloodbath, we could only feel sorry for the Chinese people and hope that the Chinese government leaders would quickly return to their senses and stop the violence.

By not taking any position against the bloodbath in Beijing, the Thai government practically signalled acquiescence. And by gleefully preparing to capitalize on the misfortune of China, the Thai government revealed its self-serving impulse typical of opportunistic capitalists rather than champions of democracy.

The caring Thai people deserve a better and morally more courageous government. And the Chatchai administration owes an apology to the Chinese people for its blatant bad taste.

Editorial Condemns Chinese Government's Actions
BK0706153689 Bangkok *NAEO NA* in Thai 7 Jun 89 p 5

[Editorial: "The Sad Incident"]

[Text] The incident in China was more violent than anyone expected. The use of force which crushed several thousands of students to death saddened the people throughout the world. Such cruel behavior is unacceptable to anyone.

Although the problem is an internal affair of China, it is believed that the incident will not only affect the Chinese people but will also affect other countries which have relations with China, including those countries having a common border with China or in China's sphere of influence.

We would like to condemn the Chinese Government's actions and ask it to use humanitarian principles to solve the situation as soon as possible. The era of destroying human lives for political reasons should end. The current era should be a time for all parties to create a better life for people in all regions. Even China has implemented such a principle over the past 10 years.

The impact of the massacre in China will change the equilibrium of the international arena. The understanding between China and the United States which was so difficult to achieve and took over 10 years to establish was destroyed in a flash. If the United States defends the pro-democracy people in China, the severing of relations between the two countries is possible, which may cause China to become "isolated" and to change its policy by pressing its satellites to resort to more violence.

We would like to stress again that the Chinese Government should use kindness and principles in solving problems. Violent means cannot solve problems. China is making the

world to live a nightmare again. We would like to ask the Chinese Government to realize that any problem caused by men must be solved by the hands of men.

We would like to express our grievance for the students who have to face the mad use of authority by their leaders. We believe that the students did not die in vain. At least their deaths have proven to the world the true colors of communism.

Paper Receives 'Stern Warning' From Police

BK0706004789 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
7 Jun 89 p 1

[Text] Special Branch Police yesterday issued a stern warning to the editor of MATICHON newspaper for its coverage of the conflict between Phra Bodhirak of Sant Asok and the Ecclesiastical Council.

The newspaper in its Monday [5 June] edition published a Page 1 article entitled "Duel with Music" which the Bangkok Press Officer said might create a misunderstanding between parties involved. The misunderstanding, he added, might result in intensification of the conflict and national disunity.

The article, according to the Press Officer, was against public order and "good morals" and violated Revolutionary Order 42 of the National Administrative Reform Council.

MATICHON editor Ruangchai Sapniran was invited to accept the warning from the Special Branch police.

Vietnam

Japanese Claims U.S. POW's Being Held

OW0706152989 Tokyo KYODO in English 1449 GMT
7 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 7 KYODO—A former Japanese detainee in Vietnam said Wednesday five or six American prisoners of war (POW's) were still in captivity when he left the country last January.

Iwanobu Yoshida, 65, a Buddhist monk, told KYODO NEWS SERVICE that there were about 10 American POW's when he was first detained in Vietnam as a political prisoner in 1975.

Yoshida, who is now hospitalized in Sapporo, said they were being forced to engage in construction work.

U.S. Government officials received the same information in Tokyo from Yoshida's eldest daughter, Keiko Takatsuka, 37.

"The reports are not unbelievable. There is no reason to doubt her story and her attitude," said a U.S. official who declined to be named.

"We'll send all reports and materials to the U.S. to be studied by experts. We will not assess or verify the reports here, though they are very interesting," the official said.

Takatsuka quoted Yoshida as saying he spent the last seven years in a Hanoi prison, where the POW's spoke English and called him "Jap."

The foreign detainees were called Americans by Vietnamese political prisoners there. One of them helped Yoshida walk on discovering he had leg trouble, Takatsuka said.

Yoshida, a politician-turned-Buddhist priest, emigrated to Vietnam in 1966 and was granted citizenship by the then government of South Vietnam in 1973. He was detained as a political prisoner after the fall of South Vietnam in 1975 and spent more than 13 years in captivity. He returned to Japan last January.

The Vietnamese Embassy in Tokyo refuted Yoshida's remarks and said that as the Vietnamese Government has repeatedly stated in the past, there are no American soldiers living in the country.

Embassy officials said they have never heard that American POW's are still being held in Vietnam.

The U.S. Government has insisted on the possibility that American war prisoners are still being detained in Vietnam and has demanded Hanoi provide information concerning American POW's.

Yoshida said he has no details about the American prisoners because they were detained in a separate building.

He said he was not in direct verbal contact with the Americans because he could not speak English.

U.S. Aid to Cambodian Resistance Criticized

BK0806063789 Hanoi International Service in English
1000 GMT 7 Jun 89

["Sampling of Public Opinion" program]

[Text] The Bush government's intention to give military aid to two opposing Cambodian groups of Sihanouk and Son Sann has aroused strong public resentment. This ill intention runs counter to the aspiration for peace of the people of Cambodia and other countries.

Speaking at the Parliament on June 1, Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans said: The U.S. intention to provide arms to the two opposing Cambodian groups is in contrast with agreement toward a solution for Cambodia. He said: the U.S. should be cautious in giving lethal weapons to [the] Sihanouk group at a time when diplomatic efforts are making progress on the road to a solution to the Cambodian issue.

The Soviet news agency, TASS, in a commentary said that the U.S. intention is sabotaging the possibility of solving one of the most complicated regional conflicts and may lead to a new civil war in Cambodia.

A spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry said that in fact, military aid to the two opposing Cambodian factions has fallen into the hands of the Pol Pot clique against the Cambodian people, that that intention of the Bush administration caused strong condemnation right in the United States. Many democratic senators criticized that intention because the military aid may fall into the hands of the Khmer Rouge. Earlier, Senator Claiborne Pell, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; Senator Alan Cranston, democratic-California; and Senator Mark O. Hatfield have sent letters to President George Bush calling for cutting of aid to the two opposing Cambodian groups.

In an article run by the International Herald Tribune, Mr Stones, president of the Federation of American Scientists, and William Colby, former CIA director, shared the views with the senators. They criticized the U.S. intention to give military aid to Sihanouk and Son Sann factions. Mr Stone and Colby pointed out that as long as these forces maintained their coalition with Khmer Rouge, any such lethal aid would have to be expected to be used, in the first instance, against the State of Cambodia. That could only help militarily and politically to open the door to the Khmer Rouge.

U.S.-Made Bomb Found, Detonated in Ha Bac
BK0806081689 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 7 Jun 89

[Text] On 10 May 1989, Mr Chuyen, 27 years old, a member of the Da Mai village agricultural cooperative, Bac Giang, Ha Bac Province, while digging earth for brick-making, found a bomb lying deep inside the field he was digging at Da Mai village. His family promptly informed the people's committees of the village and the city. Upon learning of this news, the Bac Giang Military Commission and the Ha Bac Provincial Military Command assigned the engineering unit of the provincial military command, the city military commission and head of the Da Mai village military unit to inspect the site on 11-12 May. It was found that this bomb was produced by the U.S. imperialists in April 1967, weighed 750 pounds with the dimensions of 0.41 meter in diameter and 1.15 meters in length; its fuses are of the M-139-A1 and 124-A1 types, which are non-defusable.

According to the local people, this bomb was dropped by the U.S. in 1972. It stayed 0.65 meter deep under the ground with its head pointing to the east and tail, to the west. Its wings had disappeared, but its body was still in good shape. Its identification sign was still clear with a yellow mark on the top, but its horizontal fuse was oxidized.

Under the guidance of the people's committee and the city military commission, 12 members of the village militia force and 5 technicians of the engineering unit detonated the bomb after bringing it 2,700 meters away from its former site, thus ensuring total safety for the people's lives and properties. This deed of combatants of the Da Mai village militia force and the engineering unit of the Ha Bac Provincial Military Command has been commended by cadres and the people. The Bac Giang People's Committee decided to commend and award these courageous combatants for their bold action to achieve an outstanding feat of arms.

Foreign Ministry 'Regrets' Bloodshed in Beijing
BK0706162589 Hanoi VNA in English 1445 GMT 7 Jun 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 7—A spokesman of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry today said that Vietnam regrets the bloodshed in Beijing and wishes for early return of the situation to normalcy.

Answering question of VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY about reports by the BBC television and a number of other Western televisions and radios that Vietnam supported the actions of the Chinese Government against the demonstrations in Beijing, he said:

"These are pure fabrications. Vietnam has never expressed its attitude in this matter".

Asked about Vietnam's position, he said:

"This is an internal question of China. The bloodshed is regrettable. May the situation in China return to normal soon".

Envoy Gives Assurances on Troop Withdrawal
BK0806003789 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Jun 89 p 1

[Text] Vietnam will effect a total, genuine pullout of its troops from Cambodia by the end of September because it doesn't want to get "bogged down" like the United States did during the Vietnam War, Vietnamese Ambassador Le Mai said yesterday.

The envoy cited strategic, domestic and ethnic reasons for his assurance, which came amid continued scepticism among Western diplomats as to whether Hanoi would withdraw its remaining troops from Cambodia within its self-imposed deadline in September.

He said there are now less than 50,000 troops left in Cambodia though Western sources believe the number is slightly higher.

"We don't want to get bogged down," Ambassador Mai told the BANGKOK POST. After almost 11 years in Cambodia, it was not in Vietnam's strategic interest to "leave any element that would prolong the involvement".

Hanoi, he implied, had learned a lesson from the United States' involvement in the Vietnam War which, he noted, grew as fighting escalated.

Hanoi's domestic interest consisted of its "commitment to the Vietnamese people"—the families of soldiers posted to Cambodia, he added.

He cited what he described as irreconcilable ethnic differences between Vietnamese and Khmers to knock down allegations that Vietnam would leave troops in Cambodian "disguise".

"The Khmers have their own style...no Vietnamese speaks Khmer very well," he said.

The envoy, like many Thai and Western analysts, does not expect a quick end to the armed conflict after the Vietnamese leave Cambodia.

Trade With CEMA, Soviet Union Expanded
BK0806084889 Hanoi VNA in English 0716 GMT
8 Jun 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 8—Over the past two years, in line with the general policy of changing over to socialist accounting, many policies to stimulate the development of consumer goods production have brought about satisfactory results in the exchange of goods between Vietnam and the other member countries of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA).

This can be seen in the ever expanding market, the diversity of goods, a rising export value and continual improvement on the quality of products.

Formerly, all export operations of the home trade service were done through a sole organization, Intimex.

Intimex acted as the export agency of various economic establishments in the home trade service. But its share in the profits was too marginal to give it any incentive to broaden the sources of export goods. The purchase of export goods was conducted mainly through the district marketing cooperatives which resulted in a hike of price. For example, while the official exchange rate was 700 dong (Vietnamese currency) to one ruble, Intimex had to pay 1,200 dong for every ruble, losing 500 dong in the process. Recently, Intimex was allowed to directly purchase goods for export and sell imported goods.

It opened a marketing centre at Dong Xuan market in Hanoi to sell imported goods, at the same time used other forms of payment to procure enough capital for the purchase of goods for export and overcome the shortage of cash money at the production establishments.

Through the barter method Intimex has been able diversify its goods, broaden its market and increase its export value. If in 1980 the export value was 100 per cent the target is 761 per cent this year.

Joint ventures between corporations of Vietnam and other socialist countries in the CMEA has broadened, such as between the general goods corporation and the commercial service of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Cloth Corporation and the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, the National Food Export-Import Corporation and the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the National Machinery Export-Import Corporation and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the National Agricultural Produce Export-Import Corporation and the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic.

Last year, thanks to the broadening of import and export, the home trade service supplied 35 billion dong of goods for domestic consumption more than the previous year.

This year, the service has signed a series of agreement on goods exchanges totalling 52-53 million rubles in value.

Hanoi Delegation Visits Moscow, Budapest, Berlin
BK0606153489 Hanoi VNA in English 1455 GMT
6 Jun 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 6—A delegation of the Hanoi People's and Party Committees led by Tran Luu Vy, secretary of the party committee, has paid a working visit to Moscow, Budapest and Berlin.

In Moscow, it discussed with a Moscow delegation measures to continue implementing the bilateral agreements on labour cooperation, on the opening of restaurants in Moscow and Hanoi, on a joint venture in instant coffee and condensed pineapple juice production, etc.

While in Hungary, the Hanoi delegation discussed with its Budapest counterpart measures to further their political and ideological cooperation and exchanged experience in socio-economic management. The two sides also agreed to open restaurants as well as handicraft and fine arts shops in both cities.

In Berlin, the delegations of Hanoi and Berlin signed an agreement on all-round cooperation and discussed the possibility of opening restaurants in both capital cities as well as the exchange of goods and tourists.

Soviet Journal Delegation Attends Seminar
BK0306085589 Hanoi VNA in English 0725 GMT
3 Jun 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 3—A seminar on "Human Role in Socialist Construction" was jointly held here on June 1-2 by the "TAP CHI CONG SAN" (COMMUNIST REVIEW) of Vietnam, and the "KOMMUNIST" Review of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet delegation to the seminar was led by V. Kolesnikov, deputy editor-in-chief of "COMMUNIST", and the Vietnamese delegation by Ha Xuan Truong, editor-in-chief of "TAP CHI CONG SAN".

Papers presented at the seminar dealt with how to guarantee the interests of the working people and to raise their status as masters in socialist construction.

This was a second seminar on this topic. The first was held in October 1986 on human role and the harmony of economic and social policies in socialist construction.

Dao Duy Tung Receives Visitors

*BK0706090089 Hanoi VNA in English 0704 GMT
7 Jun 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 7—Dao Duy Tung, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee, received here yesterday a visiting delegation of the "KOMMUNIST" review of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union led by its Deputy Editor-in-Chief S.V. Kolesnikov.

The editor-in-chief of TAP CHI CONG SAN (COMMUNIST REVIEW) of the CPV [Communist Party of Vietnam] Central Committee, Ha Xuan Truong, was on hand at the reception.

Official Holds Cooperation Talks in France

*BK0806085889 Hanoi VNA in English 0724 GMT
8 Jun 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 8—Prof. Nguyen Ngoc Tran, deputy director of the state committee for science and technology, had a broad exchange of views with various institutions in France from May 31 to June 2 on promoting bilateral cultural, scientific and technological cooperation.

While in France, Prof. Nguyen Ngoc Tran was received by Hubert Curien, minister of industry and research. He also met several advisers of the French president and prime minister and officials of the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Budget and the Ministry of Industry.

Ho Chi Minh City School Receives French Aid

*BK0806024189 Hanoi VNA in English 1552 GMT
7 Jun 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 7—The College of Medicine and Pharmacy of Ho Chi Minh City has received two dental apparatuses, two operating lamps and a quantity of medicines worth more than 50,000 francs as gift from the French Dentists' Association.

At the hand-over held in Ho Chi Minh City, Philippe Darreze, President of the French Dentists' Association and vice president of the World Odonto-Maxillo-Facial Association wished for further strengthening of cooperation between Lyon in France and Ho Chi Minh City, particularly through France's help in the training of Vietnamese dentists.

Radio Reviews May Issue of Party Journal

*BK0506153789 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1000 GMT 4 Jun 89*

[Summary] The May 1989 issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN begins with an article entitled, "On Uncle Ho's Chosen Path," to mark the 99th birthday of the late President Ho Chi Minh, saying that "history has ever firmly asserted that the path found by Uncle Ho in the difficult and dangerous struggle for national salvation is the sole and correct one. Only socialism and communism can liberate oppressed nations and workers in the world from the yoke of slavery."

This is followed by an article entitled, "The Party's New Viewpoints and Policies in Continuously Revolutionizing the Relations of Production" by professor Dao Xuan Son, which is aimed at expounding the viewpoints of the sixth party congress on the development of the multi-element economy along the socialist line. The article emphasizes: "The core of Lenin's ideology on the second step of the revolution in production relations is state capitalism and the socialist-oriented system of cooperation, considering it the natural course of evolution in accordance with the law."

Next is an article entitled, "Improve the System of Decentralizing Budgetary Management" by Comrade Le Nhu Bach, which points out the weaknesses and irrationalities in the current system of decentralizing budgetary management, and raises the requirements of amending promptly this system for localities.

In the "Socialism in Vietnam" section, the journal carries the following articles: "Renovate State Economic Management; Some Theoretical and Practical Aspects" by Assistant Prof Tran Trong Huu, criticizing our previously erroneous and superficial knowledge of state management in general and state economic management in particular. "The article's conclusion raises the urgent requirements of intensifying the socialist legal system in economic management." "Socialism and Culture; Socialism for Mankind" by Assistant Prof Tran Van Binh, pointing out that "one of the important causes leading to current sluggishness and degradation of socialism, and compelling us to carry out reorganization and renovation is that we have confused goals and means in building a new society."

In the "Renovation, Opinion and Experience" section, the journal carries an article entitled, "Some Questions About Stabilizing Forests and Developing Forestry" by Forestry Minister Phan Xuan Dot, pointing to the targets and guidelines of stabilizing forests and developing forestry which involve socioeconomic and ecological targets.

Next is the article, "Identify Vietnamese Culture" by Do Huy, pointing to the serious decline of Vietnamese culture.

Do Huy's article is followed by the article, "Policy of Accumulation and Consumption in the Initial Stage of Transitional Period" by Comrade Nguyen Van Ky, a lecturer at the Nguyen Ai Quoc Institute. The article analyzes contradictions between accumulation and consumption in our economy and points out measures to formulate a rational policy of accumulation and consumption.

Then comes Assistant Prof Hoang Dat's article concerning the organization of the domestic market, raising the basic requirements of organizing a unified market countrywide, which is followed by Tien Hai's article on "caring for workers' livelihoods and protecting their legitimate interests," pointing out the pressing problems to be resolved to improve workers' living conditions.

In this section there are other articles such as the "10th Precinct on the Path of Renovation" article by Pham Dinh Dang about the achievements scored by the people and party organization of Ho Chi Minh City's 10th precinct after nearly 3 years of renovation, and an article entitled, "Photography in the Face of Social Life's Requirements".

Finally, in the "Renew Opinion and Experience" section, the journal carries the article, "What Is Seen Through the Seamexco Minh Hai Case" by Quang Viet, denouncing the serious crimes of the former Seamexco [Sea Minh Hai Export Company] joint enterprise director of Minh Hai province who was being tried by the Supreme People's Court for embezzling large amounts of state assets.

In the "Routine Story" section of the journal, there is an article entitled, "Necessity or Bad Custom" by Hoang Cong, criticizing the rather popular habit of requesting the presence of a cadre of the highest possible rank at any major conference even though such a presence is not necessary nor practical.

In the "Letters to the Editorial Staff" section, the journal publishes Vu Duc Nhuan's letter entitled, "Where Does It Begin," and Nguyen Thanh Thanh Tuc's letter entitled, "Gain and Loss." Following this, the journal carries an open reply letter to readers from TAP CHI CONG SAN's Readers Committee entitled "True and Not False Alarm" expressing views on some issues raised by readers in SONG HUONG journal No 36 which are related to the article on relations between literature, arts, and politics.

The journal's "World, Problems, and Events" section introduces the article, "Southeast Asia Before the Prospect of Peace and Cooperation" by Kieu Nguyen, who analyzes the major events in Southeast Asia during the past year. This is followed by the article, "Historical Position and Nature of Capitalism" by Nguyen Thanh Tuan, analyzing the prominent characteristics of modern capitalism.

Army Reviews Rear Services Achievements

*BK0406135589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
0500 GMT 3 Jun 89*

[Text] The Vietnam People's Army General Political Department on 2 June held a press conference to review the implementation of the party Central Committee Secretariat's directive Nos 30 and 39 and the Council of Ministers' directive No 105 on policies related to the Army and Army rear services.

According to incomplete statistics, in 1988 localities throughout the country built 1,995 friendship houses [for people] and repaired 1,298 others, and provided 535 million dong—obtained from provincial funds and the people's donations—to families of fallen or wounded soldiers and other eligible persons who faced difficulties. Localities also provided aid and regularly sold more than 3,850 tonnes of grain to eligible persons during the preharvest period, and granted regular subsidies of 10-100 kg of grain a month to families of fallen or seriously wounded soldiers.

In agriculture, many localities have satisfactorily carried out the contractual system with priority given to eligible families. The women's union of many localities have actively provided assistance to children and parents of fallen soldiers. Regarding the registration and management of retire cadres and soldiers, many localities have satisfactorily carried out policies on improving the spiritual and material lives of these retirees. Echelons of party committees and the administration of many localities have paid attention to fostering and developing the labor capability of these retirees in the socioeconomic field.

In 1988 and during the first 4 months of 1989, many military units and localities paid for expenses in mobilizing manpower and facilities for exhumation or cleaning in various military cemeteries. The movement to motivate the rear in support of the frontline—by means of organizing visits and presenting gifts to soldiers at the border areas or on offshore islands who are carrying out international obligations—has been maintained and has scored concrete results.

Pham The Duyet Visits Hanoi University

*BK0406085889 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 1 Jun 89*

[Text] Comrade Pham The Duyet, secretary of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee, on 1 June visited and worked with the Hanoi University. On behalf of the university, Prof Nguyen An, rector of the university, reported on activities of the university, its achievements, and difficulties in training, scientific research, and the daily life of cadres and students. Many professors and lecturers of the university expressed viewpoints on a number of current pressing issues, such as the university's position and role in the higher, vocational education, and job training sector; the university's capability in contributing to building the capital; and the university's

aspiration to have echelons of party committees and sectors in Hanoi created conditions for scientists to satisfactorily develop their potentials.

After hearing these viewpoints, Comrade Pham The Duyet welcomed ideas contributed by leading cadres of the university as well as of professors and lecturers. He affirmed that the Hanoi University has an important role and great potential for the country and the capital itself. He hoped that the university's cadres and scientists will cooperate and contribute to building and developing the capital's socioeconomic undertaking and that remarkable progress will be achieved in the days ahead.

New Trade, Industrial Taxes Policy Explained

*BK0506131289 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 3 Jun 89*

[Text] The Trade and Industrial Taxes Department of the Ministry of Finance on 3 June held a news conference to introduce the contents of the Council of Ministers' decree on amendments to rules and regulations on trade, industrial, and merchandise taxes.

At the news conference, Comrade Tran Van Thang, director of the Trade and Industrial Taxes Department, gave a briefing on trade and industrial production and business activities, the implementation of policies on trade and industrial taxes during the past period, and coordination between domestic mass media agencies and the tax sector to help trade and industrial business households understand and satisfactorily implement new tax policies of the state; thereby contributing to helping the tax sector fulfill its tax collection target of 530 billion dong in 1989.

Policy on Environmental Protection Explained

*BK0506090189 Hanoi VNA in English 0702 GMT
5 Jun 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 5—(ONA-ECOVNA)—Relational use of natural resources, protection of environment, and maintenance of ecological balance are necessary conditions for socio-economic development, strengthening national defence, and improving the people's living standard and health.

The state policy on the use of natural resources and protection of environment covers many domains (scientific research, exploration and investigation, investment, business, organization, management and personnel training, education, science popularization, international cooperation...) and bears on many other aspects of social life: economy, social affairs, science and technology, external relations, etc.

Recent surveys show that Vietnam has diversified natural resources, but their deposits are not large. The land source covers 33 million hectares or one sixth of the world's per capita land share. [sentence as received] Forests cover about 7.8 million hectares including 900

000 hectares of timber forests, nearly 1.8 million hectares of bamboo and 13,500 hectares of coniferous trees. The rest is covered by depleted forests. The cover rate is 22 percent (below red-alert level). Vietnam has nearly 300 mine deposits containing 50 minerals of medium or low quality, 90 percent of them small mines. The same applies to many other natural resources.

For an economical and effective use of natural resources and protection of the environment, the state has decreed a unified regime for the use of natural resources whereby the use of natural resources is concretized by legal documents which also provide for the rights and obligations of the users.

Besides a rational exploitation of natural resources in service of the long-term demands of the national economy and of the people's life and health, a judicious regime and measures of reclamation, regeneration and preservation of natural resources should be defined. The state has adopted many measures in this connection such as measures to prevent soil erosion, preserve soil fertility and water, forest protection, afforestation and conservation of rare animals.

At present, the depletion of natural resources and the decreasing quality of the environment have reached alarming dimension, badly affecting the implementation of the tasks and objectives of socio-economic development. Therefore, an urgent task at present is to put an immediate end to the depletion of natural resources and the destruction of the ecological environment.

It is of foremost importance to define a strict regime for the protection of nature and the environment and the building of natural reserves and protected forests.

Nowadays, the use of natural resources and protection of the environment no longer comes under the purview of a nation, but has been a matter of the whole region and the whole planet. The state policy on the use of natural resources and protection of the environment should be integrated in a broad program of international cooperation, first of all with the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea and other neighbouring countries.

Article Looks at Problems of Exporting Rice

*BK0306125989 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1000 GMT 3 Jun 89*

[From Press Review]

[Text] In its "Words and Deeds" column today, NHAN DAN carries an article entitled "Rice Issue Again" by Huu Tho dealing with the exporting of rice from our country. The article says in part:

Although the per capita rice quota in our country is still very low, a few successive bumper crops have already made it difficult for peasants to sell their rice, not only in the South but also in some localities in the North. This is the real situation.

Our policy to authorize the exporting of some types of grain is entirely correct. Yet, in late May we were taken aback by looking at the export contract because the amount was not small at all. Do we really have such an excess of grain? For decades now, we have supported the policy of exporting and importing rice. We exported rice not only when we had it in excess but also in difficult times, when we still could export a little in order to import supplies for intensive cultivation, especially when the time for export was favorable.

Export from the South and import into the north seem to be profitable if expenses are adequately calculated. However, do we have to set a limit to export in order to ensure a national reserve for difficult times? Setting a limit to export does not mean exerting pressure on producers but it must guarantee the purchase of all rice excess from peasants at agreed-upon prices. Then, one must wonder whether or not those provinces requesting permission to export rice have paid all the taxes and debts to the state.

Another very important aspect is the use of foreign exchange from grain export for the common benefit of the entire country and each locality. As a matter of fact, with strong foreign exchange available in the current situation, one can buy anything and not only rice if we want to export rice for foreign exchange. However, when foreign exchange is needed to import grain for those localities in a difficult situation, it will not be available as a result of failure to control it. Such imprudence on a large scale will drive us into a passive position. A passive position in the field of grain supply will easily lead to a troubled socioeconomic situation. We do not have to look far for an example. Just recall the socioeconomic situation this time last year, and we will have a full and clear picture.

Party Journal Cautions on Literary Renovation
BK3105162589 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN
in Vietnamese Apr 89 pp 34-41

[Article by writer To Hoai, chairman of the Hanoi Literature and Arts Association: "Salient Features of Contemporary Literature"]

[Text] I. Never before in the Vietnamese literary movement—prior to as well as after the August 1945 Revolution—have we been in a such trying situation as we are now. Like other social aspects, literature is also being caught up in a fierce conflict between a deadlock and the endeavor to remove it. It is not easy to get out of this

situation. Instead of stopping at general concepts, we must make an assessment, take specific action, and clearly tell right from wrong in order to forge a path forward.

Bookstore shelves are now being overlaid with translated versions of foreign novels belonging to the bizarre and fantasy genres—from "Reincarnated Love" and "The Three Musketeers" to "The Godfather".... If this trend continues, there will soon appear "Eastern and Western Expeditions", Gan Lung's "Journey to the South", "Seven Swordsmen" and "Thirteen Knights", volumes of martial arts novels by Kim Yang, and subtle but perfidious anticommunist novels by Tse Dong and Yin Gao. Also, blatantly misleading advertisements have been used to promote the sale of these books. An announcement has been made on Hanoi Radio's advertisement program, euphemistically called the Economic and Cultural Information Feature: "On sale now is the 'Defeated Eastern Kingdoms', a set of Chinese classic novels promoting the concept of 'considering the people as roots,'" and so on.

Of old, Hanoi's bookstores, big and small, offered some of the aforesaid titles, which were called—as people my age may still remember—"3-cent novels" because they were printed in serialized form with each issue selling for 3 or 5 cents a copy. These books lay in an obscure corner, while displayed on well-lit shelves were works of famous contemporary authors such as Nguyen Cong Hoan, Nguyen Tuan, Nhat Linh, Thach Lam, Do Duc Thu..., and Tang poems translated by Tan Da, Ngo Tat To.... But books that formerly gathered dust have now occupied the most prominent display shelves. This fact shows a degradation in people's tastes and thinking. Such market competition cannot be tolerated in literature, for literature is food for our spirit; it differs from rice or cloth.

Recently the press ran some investigative reports denouncing the proliferation of "black" and "contraband" books; and afterward, some localities took weak administrative measures—in Lam Dong specifically. However, the passive disciplinary action taken is more of a deterrent nature; and no one has been prosecuted before the civil or criminal court.

I am not delving into the harshness or softness of the law or into laxity in its enforcement, but the following example is worth citing: In the Soviet Union at present, as we all know, responsible state organs and mass societies are, together with public opinion, reinstating some works and some authors—authors with many valuable books to their credit. In the process of "restructuring," Soviet literature has been enriched with works that were mistakenly dismissed in the past. However, not a few bad works and bad authors are banned in the Soviet Union, and British and American newspapers and radio stations have been demanding freedom for them.

Irresponsibility or laxity does not help in getting things done; but in our country, irresponsibility, laxity, and panic prevail. Regarding this issue, no organs have examined and made decisions on the works of controversial authors. How should we view the works of an author who has switched from stories of romance (which are harmless enough) to anticommunist books? It will be clearer if we take the case of Khai Hung and Nhat Linh as an example. Almost all the works of these two authors may be reprinted. However, during the time when the South was under the enemy's temporary control, the Phuong Giang Publishing House in Saigon released posthumously a collection of short stories and plays written by Khai Hung from 1945-56 when he was one of the leaders of the reactionary Nationalist Party. These short stories and plays obviously have an anticommunist theme. The characters portrayed by Khai Hung are "revolutionary fighters of the Nationalist Party" and "Vietnamese communist soldiers"; and his stories often end with the destruction of the bloodthirsty communist soldiers. How should we treat such authors? Many localities, meanwhile, have allowed the reprinting of virtually all the works of Khai Hung and Nhat Linh. What attitude and action should be taken against anticommunist novels of Nhat Linh such as "On the Banks of Thanh Thuy River" and "Cau Moi Hamlet" and those of Khai Hung? I am not crying wolf, but it is indeed true that we have no law or rules regarding this, while the least we should do is to carefully analyze and assess these authors. As far as culture and literature are concerned, we should definitely not "pander to vulgar tastes" for the sake of good business, while measures for encouragement or restriction and for financial backing or outright banning are nonexistent; nor should we allow the term "untying" to be taken advantage of. It is strange to note that when faced with such a situation—the unruly showing of videotapes being a case in point—the comrades responsible have, instead of reviewing their own work, feigned ignorance, acting as if it were none of their business.

Bookstores are now full of novels with covers executed in a gamut of gaudy colors and highly sensational but dubious titles. This is not without reason, however; it is a practice of book publication developed in the South under the U.S.-puppet regime. When a book (novel) with an ordinary title is about to be published, the publisher will discuss the number of copies to be printed with the distribution organ (three agencies are involved in the publication of a book, with their importance being in the following order: First is the distribution organ, second comes the printing shop, and last is the publisher. In my opinion, in the renovation of management, this is also one of the "things that be carried out immediately"); and the distribution organ will suggest that the title be changed to make the book more appealing. For instance, the original title "A Couple" may be changed into "A Couple's Nuptial Night." Any publisher may receive countless such novels, especially from little-known authors who often have to come up with sensational or vulgar titles for their books to make sure that they will sell. For me, though things are not that bad, I am still

caught in a situation that is pitiful in a different way: Recently, the New Creations Publishing House accepted to publish my 120-page literary review book entitled "Faces." I had written several books of the same genre such as "Experience in Writing," "Notes for Writing," and so forth each of which have had tens of thousands of copies in print and appeared in their second or third editions. This time, Vu Tu Nam, the publishing house director, told me: "I am taking a risk printing 4,000 copies, for the distribution organ has agreed to handle only 1,000." Nguyen Van Bong, meanwhile, said: "They only print this book in deference to your great reputation; who will buy a book like this these days?" So, my book had this sorrowful number of copies in print only thanks to the New Creations Publishing House's good consideration for me. I had been informed by Vu Cao, director of the Hanoi Publishing House, that so many copies of carefully written research books on the theme of Hanoi had lain gathering dust in warehouse that they were finally sold to paper mills for use as pulp. Recently, the Information Publishing House of the Ministry of Information (which has the final say on book printing and distribution) organized a dazzling function with much fanfare to introduce new books which turned out to be merely illustrated stories. These books, like sweets, are easy to sell to children. With its guidelines for book publication based perhaps on projected sale figures, the Ministry of Information has readily authorized the printing of worthless titles, even the Chinese novel "Han and So Dynasties' Fight for Supremacy." It is sad to note that many capable and promising novelists, especially those in the southern provinces and cities, have now switched over to writing books with a formula that generally calls for a captivating story line based on the revolution and the resistance with some backward and reactionary thoughts thrown in, or, in the case of romance, a complex love situation with a lot of sensuous details. Such stories may run as long as they can be written and have tens of thousands of copies in print, bringing their writers millions of dong in royalties in defiance of all established regulations. Meanwhile, under the prescribed state system (which, as almost all publishers claim, has been "scrapped"), writers' royalties are nothing but peanuts.

In reality, genuine literature is being encircled and tied up. Frivolous books that are selling well, together with all sorts of ancient Chinese stories and Western novels, have used up printing paper and royalty fees. To earn a living writers must turn out garbage material no different from those written under the old regime in the South, pandering to the poor taste of readers. This limitation is destroying many talents. The bleak picture I have just presented is not merely a bold stroke designed to underscore what I wish to explain. Anyone will be surprised when looking at bookstores or examining the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Information showing literary works—complete with their titles, contents, and printing volume—printed in 1988 and those planned for 1989 at the central level and in the municipalities and provinces throughout the country.

This is truly a bitter issue; literature is being overwhelmed and drowned by mediocrity, triviality, reaction, and disorder. Enemies of socialism can hope for nothing better than our current situation.

II. Of late, as far as theories and especially, critical reviews are concerned, some activities have been conducted in line with the trend toward renovation in literature. Nevertheless, many review articles do not delve deeply into the real situation of creative writing. Debates have been held on certain viewpoints, but they seem to be merely empty quarrels. Superficial debates the contents of which find their expression in creative works do not allow us to reach conclusions that are appropriate and convincing—not unified because the requirement for mass unity in appraising literary works, authors, or movements, which was observed during certain periods in the past, is unflexible and artificial.

Therefore, either praise or harsh criticism are directed at certain works or persons; and this may easily lead to suspicion, sympathy, or animosity, thus causing misunderstanding and providing grounds for disunity. This situation has also occurred in other areas of social life (which have a similar background); and unless it is recognized, incalculable harm will be done. Certain debates, the restructuring of VAN NGHE [ARTS AND LETTERS] magazine, and some activities at meetings held in certain localities were manifestations which, though they might have been unintentional at first, have, in the general chaos and through distorted reporting (which is a weakness of literary and art circles), been capitalized upon in furtherance of dark designs.

The cause of this situation lies in the fact that guidance over critical reviews has not been definitive, sharp, and firmly oriented. Since early 1987, discussions and debates have resulted in many unrealistic phenomena, thereby giving rise to factionalism, schisms.... Creativeness per se is in a constant process of renovation, but the driving and inspirational force of critical reviews holds a decisive value in accelerating the advancement of the literary movement, the literary force, and every writer.

The time between the sixth party congress and the issuance of the Political Bureau's Resolution No 5 on Culture and Literature and Arts was an extremely important period marking the start of the renovation process. Despite some undesirable manifestations, errors, and unhealthy maneuvers, this period witnessed a change in creative writing and critical reviews and brought forth major issues serving as a basis for long-term study and discussion. We began to look into such questions as to how revolutionary literature has hitherto been developed, what successes we have achieved over the past almost half a century and what their causes are, what our weaknesses are and why, and what mistakes we have committed and why. In the current situation, similar questions have been raised in all other areas of social life as evidenced by the major rectifications of everything ranging from the mechanism to specific methods that

have already been undertaken in agriculture, industry, and other fields of activities. As far as the literary movement and the literary force are concerned, the issues of critical reviews and creative writing were central to the period between the sixth party congress and the issuance of the Political Bureau's Resolution No 5; all other issues were inconsequential and meaningless.

Those who are concerned with creative writing can easily note that a new scene has recently unfolded. From North to South, a large number of prolific writers on the literary front—poets and prose writers, short novelists, novelists, and playwrights—have obviously been thinking about renovation and are carrying it out. I am going to name a number of authors below specifically for reference, but they are not all there is; for a whole movement and a whole force of writers have been inspired by renovative thinking. The renovative spirit transcends all age groups, influencing new and seasoned writers alike, among them Nguyen Manh Tuan, Luu Quang Vu, Xuan Quang, Y Phuong (of the Tay ethnic group), Be Kien Quoc, Ma Van Khang, Cao Tien Le, Mai Ngu, Ngo Ngoc Boi, Le Luu, Y Nhi, Doan Le, Duong Thu Huong, Nguyen Duy, Nguyen Huy Thiep, Pham Thi Hoai, Nguyen Dau....

The impact of the party's line for literature and arts and of social life has turned into a substance that has found its way deep into the creativeness of the movement and the force of writers. Based on the new phenomena and the works of the aforementioned authors, I have noted three points as follows:

a. These works are in fact derived from the burning realities of thinking and life at present. Today's society, in spite of its innumerable ramifications, has evolved in a way that is dissimilar from that of the anti-U.S. war of resistance and far different from that of the anti-French war of resistance period and the period of the 1945 General Uprising. Circumstances and the situation, man and his cause and ideals, and the various aspects of social life have all been subjected to changes in the new stage. Accumulating experience in life and knowledge, writers have displayed highly diverse expertise in dealing with today's themes as well as historical ones. Realities of objective life, together with feelings and talents, have enabled them to create a series of realist works.

b. The very promising situation of creative writing as described above has clearly proven the policy on profound renovation in literature and arts to be totally correct. The heroic Vietnamese nation has gone through 30 years of combat and victories. Although some works have been devoted to describing and eulogizing these great armed exploits, we are now still waiting to read even more superb works about the General Uprising, Dien Bien Phu, the Ho Chi Minh Campaign, land reforms.... Nevertheless, impatience is ill-advised, and we should cherish what we have already achieved. If this

generation cannot produce works of a higher stature, great talents of the next generation or the one after that surely will. The literature of nations in the world has demonstrated this.

With renovation now under way, we have come to realize that mistakes and shortcomings have been committed in the literary field, resulting in the scarcity of works that deeply analyze each aspect of thinking and human nature against the diversity of life. Some people, though heroic in battle, can easily fall to the temptation of riches. Others can be very articulate and convincing in their words but be extremely egoistic and narrow-minded. There are people who are content with ordinary, insignificant, and little-known occupations which, in reality, are of great meaning to society. Thus, literature which springs from real life and is deeply and broadly developed must rapidly extricate itself from simplistic, one-sided preconceptions. The fine situation of creative writing that has emerged recently is, in effect, an initial result of the struggle for renovation.

c. However, there exist in that encouraging movement certain deficiencies and unhealthy manifestations. Some writers have used their works as a vehicle for ridicule, turning out nonsensical and double-entendre writings. They may have done this unwittingly or without ill intent, or simply to belittle someone out of arrogance.

In a short story, Mai Ngu ridicules Nguyen Huy Thiep who, in turn, uses part of the former's real name for a despicable character in one of his stories. Duong Thu Huong deliberately bases some of her stories on the private life of certain persons. Doan Le describes the feelings and problems of only one party in a law suit.... Literature has no room for such defamatory writings.

Some novelists write pornography in a figurative manner, such as in the case of Pham Thi Hoai, who describes a virgin girl sweatingly performing an act of masturbation at midnight; while others unreservedly resort to the use of vulgar language. This type of literature, however, is not as obscene as that under the U.S.-puppet regime in the South. These writers are still second in vulgarity to two female writers who appeared on the scene toward the end of the U.S.-puppet regime, Ng. Ngh and Trung Duong. Nguyen Huy Thiep's dirty words pale in comparison with those employed by a number of writers in former Saigon such as Le Xuyen, Thai Phong, and Hoang Hai Thuy, who graphically depict love-making scenes and frequently use such terms as a mare in heat (nymphomaniac) and balls-lifter (flatterer) as well as such expressions as "blooming of orgasm, bank of shoulders, and bank of lips." Writers are now using this old style of literature, though not as successfully as its creators; and they think they have just invented it. Should we carry out renovation by imitating that old, decadent style? No, we should not. In many respects concerning customs, terms, and expressions, we are shamelessly reviving the decadence of the old South. When we are under attack in the ideological struggle, it is

only natural for literature to suffer from a decline in thinking and symbolism. We must oppose this natural tendency, which cannot be taken lightly.

Concerning the aforesaid issues, I would like to cite the specific cases of two writers, one of which turns out badly and the other, well.

I know of a writer who 30 years ago developed a unique style, although his works had until then consisted of only several short stories. Being hailed by his friends as "Indochina's best short story writer (!?)," he felt bigger than anyone and behaved accordingly. Eventually, he landed in jail (for crimes not related to writing, however). He was released a long time ago and has become senile before his age, losing his spirit and feeling no inspiration for writing.

The second case involves Luu Quang Vu. I feel quite ill at ease to talk about one who has passed away, but his is a typical case in which the way to success is fairly tortuous. I know about his case even though I was neither one of his peers nor close to him.

After being discharged from the Air Force, Vu started to write stories for publication by the Hanoi Cultural Service in its books and newspapers. He was then in a very pessimistic and somber mood. Nevertheless, Vu made suprisingly rapid progress in his writing career and was praised by Hoai Thanh as a new talent for his poetry. It was not until he left the General Railway Department's Sports Equipment Production Factory Office and joined the Theatrical Association that Vu began writing plays, and he soon became a very prolific playwright. If one is observant, Luu Quang Vu's theatrical creations present a special phenomenon: He wrote many plays, but not one of them was printed. This means that Vu's plays did not make their way to the literary scene. By reading only a part of the "Has the Bird Already Died?"—the last play Vu wrote, which was printed recently on the THANH NIEN newspaper—we can immediately recognize his style of writing. Vu wrote his plays for stage directors without formal preparations; he would discuss the story line with the latter and change the scenarios if required as his work was in progress. In all likelihood, it was as if he were constructing an improvised play. The reason for this was that Vu wrote plays; but deep down he was, in fact, more fascinated with and drawn to poetry—he said so once in a newspaper interview. Naturally, there are some plays such as "Truong Ba's Spirit" and so forth that Vu seriously devoted to writing and that were only completed after many revisions; these works reflect his true thinking. To a playwright, the greater the audiences appreciate his plays, the more satisfaction he will get and the more careless he will become. In spite of this, the most wonderful thing that happened to Vu was that the very social problems and his own theatrical sense that he had at first employed simply "to make a crack at life" finally had an impact on

him, freeing him from his frivolous and backward outlook of old. As things changed, Vu gradually came to recognize the essence of life from what had been intended to be merely a dubious exercise and gained pure confidence in himself.

The cases cited above show that beside praises and criticisms published in the press, aspiring writers also need some kind of support given in the form of discussions and confidential talks. For writers who have developed a distinctive style, deficient in some respects though it may be, responsible organs and the press should provide them with wholehearted assistance, even if they do not have many works to their credit.

Renovation in literature has started, but this is just the beginning. We must strive to evaluate and encourage creative writings after having clearly determined the way for advancement. Making frank criticisms and offering realistic assistance while trying neither to woo anybody nor to let anyone freely have his own way are measures that should be taken. These measures, coupled with the necessary organizational and system readjustments, will undoubtedly bring about a change for the better on the front of literature.

III. Resolution No 5 of the Political Bureau, which concretizes the orientations for culture, literature, and arts originally set forth in the sixth party congress resolution, bears concrete proof of the fact that renovation has begun. The achievements already recorded as well as the shortcomings and weaknesses in thinking and management that must be resolved in the field of literature and arts provide a yardstick for measuring the success of our efforts to translate this party resolution into reality.

While the literary scene is falling into great turmoil, however, no meaningful and concrete action has yet been taken, save for some empty speeches and explanations, ever since Resolution No 5 of the Political Bureau was issued in late 1987. Although "things that must be done immediately" abound in the fields of culture, literature, and arts, responsible organs have obviously failed to come up with any solution worthy of note. In fact, they should have discussed the spirit and letter of the resolution (debates have been held, Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh has met with literary and art circles, and the Political Bureau has drawn up supplementary documents on ideological work), and at the same time embarked immediately on making corrections, changes, and readjustments. Regrettably, so far things have been merely discussed in newspapers or at meetings with nothing concrete being accomplished; as a result of this, the majority of writers have been drawn into a listless and irascible mood.

I would like to cite the following examples:

—Last month, NHAN DAN ran an article by Comrade Tran Do calling for the institutionalization of Resolution No 5 and for the promulgation of laws on publication, the press, and so forth. In reality, these badly needed laws should have been compiled as soon as the Political Bureau resolution was issued. In the field of publication alone, uncontrollable chaos has now taken over due to the nonexistence of these essential laws, and one invariably gets the jitters just by thinking about the soaring prices of newsprint and newspapers.

—I have, on three different occasions, heard Comrade Tran Van Phac talk about a new system of writers' fees, the establishment of arts councils, and so forth. He said definitely that all the pertinent documents had been completed and were ready to be signed. However, these items were recently found listed in the Ministry of Culture's work program for 1989 which was presented by none other than Comrade Tran Van Phac himself. It is normal for a year's unfinished work to be included in the next year's program for continued implementation. Nevertheless, writers' fees, not to mention countless other complicated issues, will surely shrink in value considering the devaluation of money when the new rules are adopted; thus, it will be quite justifiable for writers to voice their complaints and lose their confidence.

—The congresses of stage artists, photographers, and cinematographers have concluded with the formation of new leaderships, but the old mechanism still remains intact. Other associations, including the writers' association, are going to hold their congresses, but it is not known what the mechanism of management will be once these congresses are over. The government has issued a document on a system of self-management for professional associations, but it is universal knowledge that in order to make a state document effective in practice, we will have to spend a lot of time working out innumerable rules and regulations and experimenting with the improvement on and elimination of subsidization. Given the extremely slow work progress at present, I cannot help but arrive at a negative observation. Even if all the paperwork is completed, it is quite likely that nothing will be accomplished until the various associations hold another round of congresses.

Resolution No 5 of the Political Bureau deals with renovation in culture and arts, including renovation in their management and organization, but in the locality where I work (Hanoi), nothing has changed. I do not know if this is because Hanoi lacks dynamism or because the central level is too indifferent.

We should sound the alarm about the sluggish institutionalization of the Political Bureau's resolution on culture and arts. Issued in 1987, the resolution still remains virtually unimplemented. The comrades responsible for its implementation should make a serious review of the situation and quickly get down to their job. The current confusing state of cultural and artistic

activities affects in no small way the thinking of the literary and artistic circles and society. If this is allowed to persist, we will create a new error which will no longer be considered a mere oversight or shortcoming. At present, as preparations are being made for the new congress of writers, I would like to make some suggestions and proposals. We cannot classify literary leaders on the basis of their age. However, it is obvious that in the literary movement different generations have emerged at different points in time. There was the one that appeared before the August revolution, the one during the anti-French and anti-U.S. wars of resistance, and the one after 1975. Since the writers association is a managerial organ, it is imperative that its controlling component be a reflection of the thinking, official business, and artistic works of the majority as well as all the conditions and situations in which writers work. This criteria can be raised or lowered a little only when it is absolutely necessary and only in a few special cases. Most of the people currently working in the controlling component are past the contemporary age bracket. Only the generations of 40- and 50-year-old persons can maintain contact with and work in harmony with both older and younger people, thus serving as a very fine bridge between generations. Moreover, for better or for worse, the time has come now for these generations, and no one else, to assume responsibility before the era and history. Neglecting this matter will only hinder the normal progress in literature.

I do not think that the councils of arts and letters envisaged in the guidelines of the Political Bureau's resolution can play a meaningful role. They can serve only as consultative bodies, as dictated by their functions. I would like to suggest that, in changing the literary structure, we should set up a Vietnam academy of literature at the central level. Many countries with the same level of development as ours in all fields, such as Mongolia and Albania, already have their academies of literature. Why should we keep denying ourselves such a favor? This is not merely a question of formality. The Vietnam academy of literature will be an agency in which will be gathered writers who are 50 years of age or older and who are still sagacious and perspicacious. These artists will be representatives of the cream of literature and will be people credited with many literary works and with vast experiences in literary activities. The most important contribution this generation can make is to initiate literary projects and undertakings of a strategic character and to take charge of granting the highest state literary awards.

The simultaneous formation of the new structure of the Vietnam writers association and the Vietnam academy of literature, together with the existing Institute of Literature of the Committee for Social Sciences, will have overriding significance with regard to the whole mission, movement, and force of Vietnamese literature.

Decision on Citizens Community Service Issued

*BK0606123389 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 4 June 89*

[Text] On 30 May, the Council of Ministers issued Decision No 56-HDBT stipulating in detail the enforcement of the regulation on citizens' participation in annual community service.

The resolution stipulates clearly the persons who are exempted or temporarily exempted from participation in annual community service, including those holding religious positions such as Buddhist monks, Catholic priests and bishops or heads of other Catholic congregations, and Protestant pastors.

Those leaving the country to work or study abroad for a year or more are also exempted from participation in community service for the period of their absence. Reserve soldiers and self-defense militiamen who have been assigned to conduct inspection work, maintain combat readiness, carry out combat duties, or track down commandos and spies [words indistinct] can deduct the number of days involved in these assigned duties from their annual community service. All persons must participate directly in community service when asked to do so. If they cannot participate directly in this service for any reason, they can hire someone else to take their place.

Community service focuses only on building or repairing dikes, sluice gates, and key water conservancy projects as well as on building interprovincial and interdistrict roads and some national defense projects such as airfields, ports, and military supply routes.

Decision on Prices, Sale of Fertilizer Issued

*BK0606045989 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 4 Jun 89*

[Text] On 31 May, the chairman of the Council of Ministers issued Decision No 150-CP concerning fertilizer prices and the sale of fertilizer at commercial prices nationwide. The decision says:

From now on, in economic contracts between the state and state-run, collective, or private production and business units, the stipulation on the ratio of fertilizer to rice shall be abolished and replaced with the methods of selling fertilizer at commercial prices and buying grain at agreed-upon prices.

Based on the norms provided by the State Planning Commission and the specific demands of various regions, the General Agricultural Material Supply Corporation must formulate plans for regulating fertilizer to serve production in accordance with each kind of crop and each cultivation season.

This decision shall become effective on 1 June 1989. All previous stipulations contrary to this decision shall be abrogated.

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government. Users of this publication may cite FBIS or JPRS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying them as the secondary source.

Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) and Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) publications contain political, economic, military, and sociological news, commentary, and other information, as well as scientific and technical data and reports. All information has been obtained from foreign radio and television broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, books, and periodicals. Items generally are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed, with personal and place names rendered in accordance with FBIS transliteration style.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by FBIS/JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how the information was processed from the original. Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear from the original source but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source. Passages in boldface or italics are as published.

SUBSCRIPTION/PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

The FBIS DAILY REPORT contains current news and information and is published Monday through Friday in eight volumes: China, East Europe, Soviet Union, East Asia, Near East & South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and West Europe. Supplements to the DAILY REPORTs may also be available periodically and will be distributed to regular DAILY REPORT subscribers. JPRS publications, which include approximately 50 regional, worldwide, and topical reports, generally contain less time-sensitive information and are published periodically.

Current DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are listed in *Government Reports Announcements* issued semimonthly by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 and the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The public may subscribe to either hardcover or microfiche versions of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications through NTIS at the above address or by calling (703) 487-4630. Subscription rates will be

provided by NTIS upon request. Subscriptions are available outside the United States from NTIS or appointed foreign dealers. New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

U.S. Government offices may obtain subscriptions to the DAILY REPORTs or JPRS publications (hardcover or microfiche) at no charge through their sponsoring organizations. For additional information or assistance, call FBIS, (202) 338-6735, or write to P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013. Department of Defense consumers are required to submit requests through appropriate command validation channels to DIA, RTS-2C, Washington, D.C. 20301. (Telephone: (202) 373-3771, Autovon: 243-3771.)

Back issues or single copies of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are not available. Both the DAILY REPORTs and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at many Federal Depository Libraries. Reference copies may also be seen at many public and university libraries throughout the United States.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

9 JUNE 89

